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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now in his 29th year, having been born at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841. After leaving his private tutors, he studied for a session at Edinburgh, and then entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he passed a year; and subsequently resided for three or four years at Cambridge University, where, as at Oxford, he attended the public lectures. In the summer of 1860 the Prince made a tour through the United States and Canada; in 1858 he had been gazetted to a colonelcy in the army; and in June, 1861, he joined the camp at Curragh. Dean Stanley accompanied H.R.H. in a tour through the East in 1862. The Prince is a K.G., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars; his titles are Duke of Cornwall, in the peerage of England; Duke of Rothsay, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland. He enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has several children. The Prince of Wales is distinguished by great affability of manner, which wins him new friends every day.

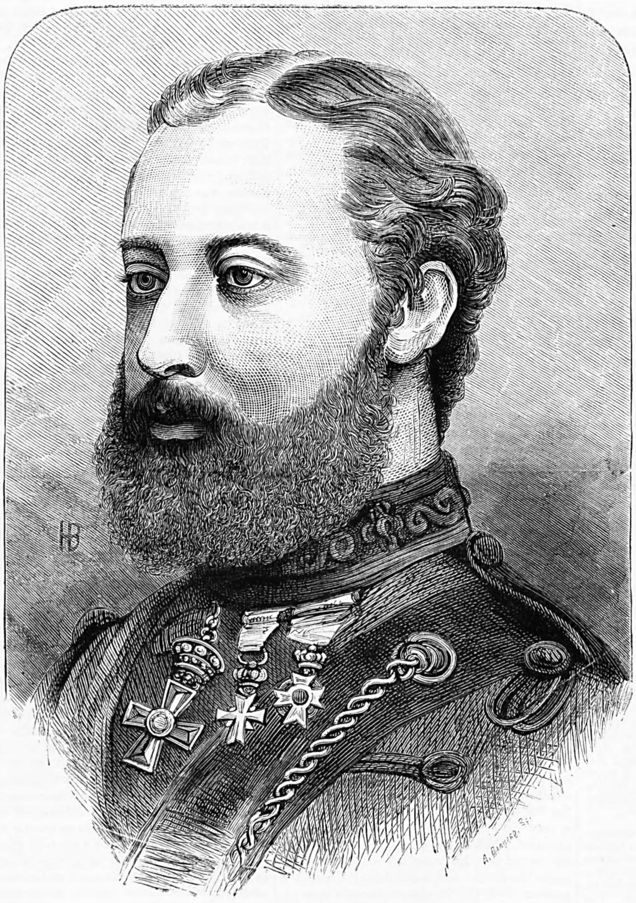
In an early number we hope to give some illustrations by our Special Artist of H.R.H.'s visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle.

INTERNATIONAL BEARING OF EMIGRATION.

There is an aspect of English emigration, neither political nor commercial, which deserves consideration. The movements of the English-speaking race in the last two centuries have no parallel in the earlier history of mankind. They have outrun all the migrations of other ages and peoples. No nation has so obeyed the command to "multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it" as this England-born race of ours. It has peopled a continent in the western hemisphere twice as large as Europe with nearly fifty millions, counting in all the islands that surround it like a zone of "emeralds chased in gold." It has planted a growing nation that counts itself by millions on the continental and island areas of Australia equal to the space of Europe. It has planted Africa and Asia with colonies that are expanding in territory and population from year to year. All these populations or peoples are self-governing, or govern themselves under the representative *regime* of Great Britain or the United States. In a word, this race of ours is not only making the tour of the globe in movement but in permanent occupation. It is outrunning the prerogative of self-government, or getting beyond the reach of English or American rule; for British emigration is planting small communities in South America, and in other countries subject to foreign rule, language, and customs.

Now, then, this almost universal diffusion of our English-speaking race, first by colonies, then by nations, presents an aspect which should merit the thoughtful attention of the statesman, patriot, and Christian. We see that this race has peopled, or partly peopled, all the continents but one, and that is the one that produced it, if not on its mainland, yet on its largest and most favoured island. The continent of Europe, it is probable, might count up more English residents than New Zealand, if the census of them could be taken. But they form only little social colonies or "quarters" in Paris, Rome, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and other large centres of population or commerce. Undoubtedly their presence is highly valued in those capitals. Their international influence and value are worth more to the peace and good neighbourhood between their native and resident countries than the best kind of official diplomacy. Any policy or act that should drive the English colony out of Paris would almost stir up a rebellion in that city. Nearly the same might be said in regard to Florence and Rome, and perhaps St. Petersburg itself. These English and American residents accept their political situation, or the governments under which they live. They obey all the laws of the country as fully as if they had a voice in making them. They do not try to unmake or change them. No native subjects accept or obey them more literally.

Now the question may be reasonably suggested, "Why cannot some of the streams of English emigration be turned eastward upon the Continent of Europe?" There may be no room or need of them in France or Germany, but there is plenty of room and great moral and industrial scope for them in countries east of Germany, on the Danube and sections bordering on Turkey and the Black Sea. Doubtless millions of acres might be bought in Roumania, Servia, or even Hungary, as cheaply as lands



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—*From a Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.*

of the same character in Australia or America. The distance divides them from England but by a few days. It is probable that emigrants might be transported thither for £3 per head. With a little care in organising and planting the colonies, they might be made of inestimable value to the countries they inhabited; and of greater value far to the mother country than if they remained at home. They would introduce English agriculture and English implements, the English language, customs, and ideas. They would produce civilising centres, which would put forth an elevating influence upon the native population of the country. They would form new markets for English goods, and gradually permeate the policy and character of the government with a progressive element. Their settlements would dot that segment of the earth's circuit yet uncolonised by our English-speaking race, and act as points of departure for making its pathway continuous around the globe.

Then there is another field which emigration from England might occupy, and to the great advantage of Christian civilization. It is time that the arable portions of Palestine should be turned with English ploughs and tilled by English farmers. Palestine is a great deal nearer home than India. It is the nearest point of access to the continent of Asia for the planting of an English colony. Two good ship loads of unemployed men and women from London or the provinces would make a community that would hold their own under the protection of the Government of the country. Not only that protection, but a grant of land sufficient for such a colony could be easily obtained. Going there simply as an agricultural community, they would doubtless be well received and treated by the native inhabitants. A few years ago a small, semi-religious colony from Maine, under "Father Adams," obtained land and many liberal privileges in the Holy Land. They were a set of enthusiasts who expected the "second Advent" of our Saviour very soon, and wished to be the first in Judea to welcome His coming. They met with no serious difficulty from the native inhabitants, and might have carried on their farming and lived peaceably if they had not quarrelled among themselves and with their leader, who claimed to be a kind of priest or prophet, after the order of Brigham Young. If they came so near success in planting a permanent and prosperous colony, surely a thousand English farmers and mechanics with their wives and children might form the nucleus of a Christian community that would put forth an elevating influence over the whole of Palestine, and tend to rescue it from a rule which all the armies of the Crusaders could not break.

England has plenty of the raw material of society to make the germs of a dozen nations, and she can spare it and be the richer for its transplantation. While giving her hundred thousands to the New, she can well afford to give her one-thousands to the Old World. It would be a rich gift to both to plant one thousand a-year on the Danube and as many on the Jordan.

On Friday there was a great gathering of metropolitan nonconformist M.P.'s in London.

Mr. Carlyle not a Pantheist.—A correspondence has been carried on for some time in the Durham newspapers on the question whether Mr. Carlyle is a pantheist. The *Northern Echo* has published a characteristic letter from Mr. Carlyle himself, in which he says, "No, I never was a pantheist, nor a polytheist either; for the rest, never mind. So far as they (his accusers) do not mean well, the damage is their own."

In Honour of Rochefort.—A few days ago a body of 800 conscripts, preceded by a banner covered with crape, marched to the office of the *Marseillaise*, and, after having sung the Republican hymn in honour of MM. Rochefort, Flourens, and other martyrs, dispersed. The conscript, with his bad number in his cap, is a privileged person, and usually commences his military career with yelling songs through the streets, eventually subsiding into a wine shop to drown his misfortune.

ENGLISH OPERA.

When we remember the triumphs that have been achieved on the lyric stage in days gone by, it is not easy to find the clue to the ill-success that has attended the efforts of various *impresarii* to give the English public an opportunity of hearing English Opera. In London this class of music has rarely or never succeeded; but in the Provinces the case is different; for, whenever—and we speak now of Birmingham and the Midlands more particularly—English Opera has been put upon the stage in a tolerably good manner, the amount of patronage bestowed upon upon it has, we believe, usually been remunerative to the speculator. What chiefly militates against the lyric drama is the impossibility, in many instances, of obtaining either actors who can sing or singers who can act. The stock company of a theatre, in London equally as in the Provinces, seldom numbers amongst its members more than one (and oftener not one) possessing vocal powers. Hence, when the management resolves upon a series of English Opera performances, a "star" has to be engaged, and the services of a few vocalists secured. This has been the case in Birmingham this week. With that laudable enterprise which is never found wanting in Mr. Simpson, of the Birmingham Theatre Royal, that gentleman engaged Mr. Sims Reeves to give three performances of English opera — viz., "Guy Mannering" on Saturday, "The Beggar's Opera" on Monday, and the same piece and the musical farce of "The Waterman" on Tuesday evening; Miss Ada Jackson being specially engaged to support Mr. Reeves as the principal exponent of the soprano music; and Mr. Glydon (whose services were also specially secured) lending his assistance to give effectiveness to the representations.

Of all in the crowded theatre on Saturday night—crowded, that is, so far as upper circle and pit and gallery go; whilst the dress circle was well filled—there could have been but a few who had heard the great English tenor on the operatic stage; for several years have elapsed since he appeared in Birmingham in English Opera; and, indeed, in this connection it will not be uninteresting if we revert briefly to the career of our famous singer. Mr. Reeves has had more than thirty years' experience of the concert and operatic stage. It was thirty-one years ago, in 1839, that he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was then singing baritone parts. After studying for some time at Paris he came out in Italian opera at Milan—the home of the operatic stage—as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the tenor music of which he sang then for, we believe, the first time. This essay required no small amount of courage. For an Englishman to court the suffrages of a musically-educated, critical audience like that at Milan was risking a great deal; for, perhaps, there is no audience in Europe more coldly critical than a Milanese one. It is not an unfrequent occurrence for an audience at La Scala to encore a vocalist, and if the music be not so correctly rendered as it was at first, to drive the unfortunate performer from the stage with hisses, no matter whether it be a lady or a gentleman. Through this ordeal Mr. Sims Reeves passed triumphantly. Shortly afterwards he appeared at Drury Lane Theatre (Dec. 6, 1847) in the same character, during the period of M. Jullien's management. In 1848, Mr. Reeves essayed another impersonation in the same school of music, appearing at Her Majesty's Theatre in that year as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni;" and he sung at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in the following year. From that time his success was certain; and for the last twenty years he has held the high position of the foremost English tenor of the day. Mr. Reeves, to his credit be it said, has not neglected English Opera, which he has done much to raise in popular estimation. For him Mr. Balfe wrote the tenor part in his opera "The Maid of Honour;" and in Macfarren's "Robin Hood," produced at Her Majesty's Opera in 1860, Mr. Sims Reeves made one of his greatest successes. Musical readers will remember his appearance in "Faust;" and there is no occasion to dwell upon his achievements in the concert-room.

Since the regretted death of Mr. William Harrison, English Opera has had no special representative but Mr. Reeves, and even he has devoted himself more to oratorio and concert singing than to operatic music. His *rentrée* into the field of English opera at Birmingham on Saturday was, therefore, all the more interesting, and there was quite an excitement amongst those who had never seen their favourite singer on any but the concert stage—"dull, but decorous," as it may too often be rightly termed. When he appeared, which was not until the beginning of the second act, his reception was cordial and warm to a degree; and throughout the opera the audience bestowed the closest attention upon his performance. Adapted from Sir Walter Scotts' imperishable romance, "Guy Mannering," as presented on the stage, is the veriest outline of the story. Opening with Mrs. McCandlish's (Mrs. V. Wynne) recital of the supposed death of Henry Bertram (Mr. Sims Reeves) to Colonel Mannering (Mr. Fred. Gould), the "book" proceeds on the assumption that everybody is acquainted (as most people are) with the novel. In the second act we have Henry Bertram first singing on the lake near Colonel Mannering's residence, then entering Julia Mannering's sitting room, and then being discovered behind a screen by Dominie Sampson (Mr. Marcus Elmore), upon whom young Bertram is passed off as a foreign professor. This is one of the most amusing scenes in the piece. The poor Dominie's inability to discriminate between an eager and bold lover and a professor of astrology unacquainted with any language but his own, if "a few words of Moorish" are excepted; Sampson's reverence for all masters of learning, and his devotion to the daughter of his old friend and to Julia, whom he is engaged to teach; and his final discomfiture on the arrival of Colonel Mannering—these incidents were so amusingly acted as to arouse the audience to an unusual pitch of merriment. The thread of the story is taken up by the introduction of Meg Merriles (Miss Clara Burchell), who denounces those who would take Bertram's life to obtain possession of his property; and of Dandie Dinmont (Mr. Walter Crosby), who has undertaken to conduct Henry Bertram safely over the mountains. In the third act we find Bertram and Dandie Dinmont betrayed by a rascally young guide, and about to experience rough treatment; from this they are spared, however, by the interposition of Meg Merriles and their own courage; and the opera terminates happily (after Meg's death) with the betrothal of Bertram and Julia, and of Colonel Mannering and Lucy.

The part of Henry Bertram is one well suited to Mr. Reeves, whose acting was admirable, and whose singing was never more delightful. In his very best temper, and in excellent voice, Mr. Reeves sang the music with real pleasure, as it appeared to the audience. He had responded to a previous demand for a repetition of a song, and his gratified hearers were determined that he should repeat Bishop's charming "Pilgrim of Love." The great tenor was apparently as resolved not to sing the ballad twice. This clashing of resolutions led to a scene not often witnessed within the Theatre Royal. The audience in the upper regions of the house called and applauded, and groaned and hissed, when there seemed a chance of the opera being proceeded with. The representatives of Dirk Hatterick (Mr. Barton) and Glossin (Mr. T. Meredith) paced the cavern amidst the groans of the occupants of pit and gallery, and after enduring this kind of martyrdom for several minutes, left the stage in obedience to the direction of the stage-manager, who, as Mr. Toole would say, was "in a very awkward position;" and finally the angry feelings of the audience were assuaged by the entry of Mr. Reeves, who repeated the song to the loudly-expressed satisfaction of the whole house. Miss Ada Jackson sang the music of Julia Mannering with good taste and feeling; but we confess we would rather hear her in the concert-room than on the stage, albeit her impersonation of the part was highly creditable. As Lucy, Miss Darling played and sang in a manner that agreeably surprised us; she infused into her impersonation an amount of pathos that marks her as a rising actress. Miss Clara Thorne, whom we cannot dissociate from the *rôle* of Oberon in "Blue Beard," was at home as Flora, the waiting-maid; and Mrs. Wynne gave a lively portraiture of the garrulous landlay, in the impersonation of which practice appears to have made her tolerably perfect. As Dandie Dinmont, Mr. Crosby, — whom we have previously had occasion to praise, and who always acts spiritedly and well—presented us with a highly excellent piece of genuine acting, not the least noticeable of which was his mastery of the difficulties of the Scotch dialect, so far, at all events, as Southern ears may discriminate. Mr. Gould's Colonel Mannering was a careful and satisfactory performance, leaving very little, if anything, to be desired of this painstaking and conscientious actor; Mr. Barton's Dirk Hatterick, Mr. Wynne's Bailie Mucklethrift, Mr. Meredith's Gilbert Glossin, Mr. Dryden's Sebastian, and Mr. Pepper's Jock Jabos were all good in their way; and Mr. Glydon, as Gabriel, rendered "The Wolf," and the other music that fell to his share, excellently. We have purposely omitted all mention of the representative of Dominie Sampson until now, for the reason that he should, by right, after Mr. Reeves, occupy the post of honour. His impersonation of the studious instructor, half-crazed with learning, but whose heart beats as warmly as of yore, and whose devotion to his old dead friend's daughter is as great as ever, was a piece of acting of exceeding cleverness, and such as to entitle it to the special mention we are glad to make of it. Without exception, Mr. Marcus Elmore's personation of Dominie Sampson was the most able performance of any we have seen. Acted with nice discrimination, full of those delicate lights and shades which are the highest and truest form of art, this gentleman's assumption was one to be proud of; and as these remarks will apply to more than one of Mr. Elmore's impersonations, we shall be surprised if, before long, he does not occupy that high and recognised position as an artistic delineator of character-parts which he so well deserves.

It would be ungracious to omit from this notice all mention of the efforts of the management to put the opera on the stage with due regard to completeness of detail in the minutest particular. Well mounted, and well dressed, the piece was one of the most successful revivals in the annals of the house; the band, under Mr. Humphreys, left nothing to be desired; the chorus was well selected, and did their work admirably, their singing of "The Wind Whistles Cold" and the famous "Chough and Crow" being far beyond what is generally heard within the walls of any Theatre not devoted to musical performances; and we heartily congratulate Mr. Simpson upon the entire success of the representation, which gave unqualified pleasure to all who witnessed it.

The "Beggar's Opera" was given on Monday, and repeated on Tuesday night with "The Waterman," as before stated, for Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit. The house was crammed on both occasions. Miss Ada Jackson as Polly Peachum, Miss Agnes Darling as Lucy Lockit, Mr. Glydon as Mat o' the Mill, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmore and Mr. Barton in their respective rôles were efficient.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the well-known tragedian, will commence an engagement at this Theatre on Monday next, when he will appear as Hamlet.

ROAD-ROLLING BY STEAM.

In No. 6 of the *Illustrated Midland News* (Oct. 6, 1869,) were given some particulars of road-rolling by steam, as practised in France, and to a lesser extent in this country. This week we draw special attention to the subject, and on page 476 we illustrate the steam roller invented by Mr. Batho, and patented by that gentleman in conjunction with Mr. Clarke.

The advantage of road-rolling by steam power is gradually becoming apparent even to prejudiced minds; and the experience gained during the last six years by the inventors of the first steam roller has enabled them to ascertain more fully the requirements of such a machine. The roller tried last week in George-street and Clement-street, Birmingham, is the first of a new type designed by Mr. W. F. Batho. The main features of the machine — some twenty of which have been made under the joint patent, and are now working satisfactorily in various parts of the world — viz., the three rollers placed perambulator-fashion, with the front one as a turn-table—are the same as those made by Aveling and Porter under Clarke and Batho's patent: the difference is that the new machine has double cylinders; all the wheels or rollers are on separate axles and on springs; there is a contrivance for throwing either of the driving-wheels out of gear while the machine is in motion, which gives greater facility for turning sharply round a corner, or for turning the machine entirely round. There is also a double set of gearing—one set for each driving-wheel, and a powerful break to the turn-table roller; so that it would be next to impossible to lose control over the machine even when ascending or descending the steepest gradients. The machine weighs about twenty-five tons when loaded with water and fuel, of which it carries a sufficient supply to work for four hours without taking in fresh water to the tanks. The width of the machine, from outside to outside the roller, is a little under nine feet. There is a little more weight per foot thrown on to the driving-wheels for the purpose of preventing them from slipping.

Last week's trial of the machine was in every respect most satisfactory, so far as regarded the working of the machine and the effects produced by it on the newly-laid macadam. Those who witnessed the experiments could see that a great advantage was gained by the machine being on springs and having double cylinders; for the springs allowed the rollers to adapt themselves to the curve of the cross section of the road, and the double cylinders enabled the driver to stop and start to an inch without in any case causing the driving-rolls to slip.

The steam-roller is highly creditable to the inventive genius of Mr. Batho, who, after devoting several years to its perfection, will, we hope, find his reward in the general adoption of the roller in our large towns.

Mr. Tom Hood has been succeeded in the *feuilleton* of the *South London Press* by Mr. William Sawyer. "A Charmed Life" is the title of his novel.

At the St. George's Theatre, Hamburgh, a drama is being played in which are reproduced the horrible incidents of the Pantin murders up to and including the execution of Troppman.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Yellow fever prevails at Rio Janerio.

There is to be a new Liberal Club at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

One hundred half-bred sheep have been stolen from a field at Heronhill, near Hawick.

The police in New York go armed now with loaded pistols.

There is more crime in Donegal than in any Irish county except Cavan.

Four young thieves stabbed a man in Glasgow streets on Saturday.

Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., is reported to be seriously ill.

Monsieur Borel, who sustained a prominent part in the construction of the Suez Canal, is dead.

A house and two acres of preserves on the estate of Mr. Lane Fox, near Tipperary, have been burned, it is supposed by an incendiary.

Mr. Edwards, the gentleman steeplechase rider, who was thrown on Thursday at the Liverpool races, died on Sunday night.

A man named Phillips, who had forged United States Bonds to the amount of 40,000 dollars, was apprehended at Liverpool on Sunday.

On Friday there was a serious explosion of gunpowder at the Kames Powder Works in Argyleshire. Four men were killed, and a boy who was holding a horse at the door shared the same fate.

The True Mission of Woman.—In the Dublin Church Convention Mr. Morant's amendment, the effect of which was to admit females to a vote at the vestries, was considered. The amendment was lost. The Rev. Mr. Hickey wished to give the vote to any "female head of a family," whereupon Sir William Osborne hoped that his own wife would be excepted, having quite enough to do at home without cantering and trotting off to every vestry that may be held in the parish or the diocese.

> The *argumentum ad hominem* is very satisfactory (said Sir William), and I put it in this case in this way: A man goes home after a hard day's work, and asks where is Mrs. A? "Oh, sir," the servant who comes to open the door says, "she is gone off to attend a preliminary meeting of the diocesan synod." (Laughter.) "But where are my daughters?" "Oh, sir, the young ladies have been sitting in vestry these last three hours." "Well, I want my dinner." "You cannot have it, sir; the cook is sitting along with the young ladies—(renewed laughter)—and mistress desired me to tell you, sir, that her hands are so full of the new Church work that she thinks you had better order a little bit for yourself, or take it at the club." (Laughter.) Everything should be in its right place, and a lady or female head of a family is much better at home, sewing on my buttons, if you like; darning my stockings, if you please—(laughter)—but not neglecting her every-day wholesome, useful avocations. (Hear, hear.)

Runaways Captured.—Last week a detective named Walker, who has been engaged at Manchester until a year ago, and until recently at Altrincham, eloped with a Mrs. Johnston, the wife of an inkeeper at the latter town. A policeman named Mayho followed the runaways to Dublin, and when Mrs. Johnston went to the London and North Western Goods office, North-wall, for their luggage, Mayho detained her. In a short time Walker appeared at the window, and the partner of his flight beckoned for him to come in, which he did, and was arrested. There was no charge against Mrs. Johnston, but she was brought over with Walker. She expressed her intention to drown herself, and went into the cabin and took her crinoline and boots off for that purpose, but was dissuaded and prevented by Walker. They reached Altrincham on Saturday morning, having stayed all night at Chester, and were met by a crowd of some hundreds of persons. Walker's wife flew at him at the police office, and attempted to strike him with a stone she had wrapped in a handkerchief, but was prevented. Walker had none of Johnston's property upon him. He was therefore simply charged with absconding from duty, and was fined £5, which he paid. Mrs. Johnston was discharged.

The Court.—The Queen held a levee at Buckingham Palace on Friday afternoon. The Prince of Wales was present:—

> The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with fringes and crâpe, and the usual white tulle cap with long veil and a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a train of rich blue crystalline trimmed with blue satin and tulle, and a petticoat of glacé covered with lace and trimmed with satin bows and yellow roses. Head-dress, feathers, veil. and diamonds; diamond ornaments, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

At this Court his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal presented a petition to her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by a copy of his memorial, addressed on the 28th July, 1869, to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, to which his Highness awaits a reply. At a quarter to four o'clock the Queen retired from the Throne Room. The remainder of the company were received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on her Majesty's behalf. On Thursday evening there was a dinner party at the Palace. The same evening the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the St. James's Theatre.—The Queen of the Netherlands was visited on Saturday by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Claridge's Hotel, where her Majesty received in the course of the day the principal members of the *corps diplomatique* and friends belonging to the English aristocracy. In the evening her Majesty and the principal members of her suite dined with the Earl and Countess Cowley in Albemarle-street. A distinguished circle met her Majesty. Later in the evening the Countess Cowley received a select company. The Countess de Grey held a reception at Carlton Gardens on Saturday. The Duke d'Aumale visited the Queen on Saturday.—Next Monday the Court will again come to town, and on Thursday following it is expected her Majesty (who left Windsor on Saturday) will visit Claremont for a day or two. The Queen intends paying several visits to the camp at Aldershot this season. The Princess Teck left Kensington Palace on Sunday for Germany. The United States Minister and Mrs. Motley entertained a large party at dinner on Saturday.

The Prince of Asturias has left Rome for Paris.

A new Ministry of Commerce is to be formed in Russia.

The Lord Mayor of London advocates middle-class schools for girls as well as boys.

A revolt is threatened in Allamanee County (U.S.)

Some Carlists managed to enter Spain on Friday night.

It is again proposed to make Liverpool a Cathedral town.

The Martyrs' Memorial at Smithfield was uncovered on Friday by Lord Shaftesbury.

A Madrid crowd has pelted Marshal Prim with stones.

The Rev. Joshua Hughes, vicar of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, is to be the new Bishop of St. Asaph.

Mary Feeney, a sempstress, aged 24 years, has been found murdered in a piece of waste ground, near Fleming-street, Glasgow.

The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos gave the Benediction at St. Margaret's Church, Liverpool, on Sunday.

The United States, by a scheme of funding the National Debt, are expecting to effect a saving of ten million dollars a year.

Of one hundred and three patients admitted to the Hampstead hospital for relapsing fever, fifteen have been discharged cured, and six have died.

It is stated that the vacant Bishopric of Chichester has been offered to and accepted by the Ven. R. Durnford, Rector of Middleton and Archdeacon of Manchester.

The wife of a commercial traveller at Glasgow lately eloped; a few days afterwards the sorrowing husband ran off with his mother-in-law, after defrauding her spouse of a large sum of money!

The enquiry into the death of the Welsh fasting girl was concluded on Friday, when the father and mother were committed for trial, bail being taken.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a large meeting of Conservatives at Lord Lonsdale's on Friday, on the course to be pursued in Committee upon the Irish Land Bill. The Conservative leaders' amendments are to be supported by the party.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says Pierre Bonaparte intends a visit to America when he gets out of the clutches of the High Court. He will probably settle in New York, where he can shoot as many men as he likes without troublesome interference.

An Editor Shot by a Fenian.—A Mr. P. J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, was shot in New York on the last night in February. Mr. Meehan, before he fell to the ground, looked round, and at once recognised the man who had fired the shot as James Keenan, the secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood. Keenan is in custody.

A Prince Killed in a Duel.—Madrid was greatly excited on Saturday by the fatal result of a duel fought that morning at 11 o'clock at the Artillery Practice ground, outside Madrid:—

> The combatants were the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henry of Bourbon. The Duke's seconds were two general officers and one of his aides-de-camp holding the military rank of colonel. The Republican Deputies acted as the seconds of Prince Henry, who won the first shot, as well as choice of weapons and ground. The distance was ten paces. On first firing, the Prince missed his antagonist, who, returning the shot, also fired without effect. Prince Henry again missed, and was slightly wounded by the Duke's second shot, the bullet first striking his pistol. Prince Henry then fired a third time, and his ball grazed the Duke's cheek. The turn for the Duke to fire now came again, and his aim was deadly, the Prince being struck full in the forehead, and instantaneously killed. Seeing the fatal effect of the shot, the Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done? His children shall not be orphans—they shall be my children."

The Duke de Montpensier and his seconds are still at liberty in Madrid, the police having no evidence on which to arrest them. The cause of the duel was a violent and insulting letter, which Prince Henry addressed to the Duke, calling him a Jesuit conspirator, and a bloated French pastry cook. A political intrigue, fomented by the French Government, is at the same time talked about in connection with the affair.

English Actresses in America.—A disgraceful affair has occurred at Chicago. A Mr. Storey, editor of the *Chicago Times*, had printed an unfavourable criticism of Miss Lydia Thompson's company of "Blondes," and on a certain day that young lady, accompanied by several friends, including a Mr. Henderson, the agent to the company, waited upon Mr. Storey, and in his wife's presence cowhided him. Miss Thompson lashed Mr. Storey across the face, and Henderson threatened to shoot him—"to shoot him down, like an old hound," as he said before the magistrates. Miss Thompson and her party were fined—some 100 dollars, some less, and they are to be further charged with rioting. The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on the affair, says:—

> For the good name of a profession ennobled by the membership of many high-minded ladies and gentlemen—remembering that this country has sent to the States a Mrs. Keeley, a Louisa Pyne, a Buckstone, and a Mathews, while we have welcomed here a Miss Bateman, a Jefferson, and a Hackett—we cannot too earnestly or too forcibly impress on the American people the fact, that such people as Henderson and his troupe hold no kind of social status here, and do not in any manner represent any reputable element of the English stage. Miss Thompson is said to have been a clever performer in pantomimes and interludes; but she is chiefly remembered in this country through the exceptional scantiness of her clothing on the stage, and her eccentric habit of selling her dancing-shoes to silly dandies at the Crystal Palace Fancy Fair. "Blonde sylphides," however, let the Americans be assured, are of no greater account, in the opinion of respectable Englishmen, than their "agents," who, revolver in pocket, "protect" the sylphides while they are horse-whipping editors.

The Decameron at present in the possession of Lord Spencer has a history of its own. It was printed in 1471 by Vaeldarfer, and once belonged to the Duke of Roxburgh, who bought it for a heavy sum. In 1812 it was sold to the Marquis of Blandford (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) for £2260. It was re-sold to Lord Spencer in 1819 for the sum of £920, and still remains in the possession of the family.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

There have just been presented to Parliament two reports prepared for the Education Department by Mr. J. G. Fitch and Mr. D. R. Fearon, on the education of the poorer classes of children in Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester. The inquiry was confined to schools in which the fee does not exceed 1s. a week, which is probably as satisfactory as any other test that could be chosen. It includes all the children of the poorer and working classes who are at school, and probably many of other classes. Mr. Fitch, in reporting on Birmingham, shows how very unsatisfactorily schools are distributed by means of the parochial system, which makes it easiest for clergymen to obtain funds for the maintenance of schools where there is least need of them, while at the same time all other than Church schools are very capriciously distributed. The estimated population of Birmingham in 1869 was 360,846. The schools receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant had 25,203 children on the rolls, 16,053 in average attendance; and it cannot be said that a school is in any effective sense educating a larger number than that represented by its average attendance. The number presented for examination was 9,923, and the average number that passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 8,753. So that only one-third of those who professed to belong to these schools are so far under systematic instruction as to be able to afford the simple evidence of the fact required by the Revised Code; and even in inspected schools, which are at the head of the educational agencies of the town, and for which an annual sum of £7,906 is contributed by the Government, the net result is to qualify for examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic only 9,923 children, or one-seventh of the children of school age, while in the whole year only 256 children could be presented for standard VI., the standard appropriate to a scholar of twelve years of age. These schools were maintained at a cost of £20,312, the local subscriptions amounting to about 21 per cent. of the amount, or, in other words, about the sum realised by a rate of one penny in the pound on the property of the borough. Mr. Fitch proceeds further to give an account of elementary schools for the poor not receiving Government aid. He takes first public elementary schools not under Government inspection, and is obliged to say that certainly not one-fourth of the children in them could pass, with even moderate success, the examination appropriate to their ages under the Revised Code. There are also a number of pseudo-public schools, private adventure schools held in public buildings, generally in school-rooms attached to chapels, and vaguely regarded in their neighbourhoods as public schools. This group of schools is almost entirely worthless; the work is done unskilfully, and scarcely one in ten of the children can be said to be obtaining any instruction worthy of the name. In the private schools held in private houses, Mr. Fitch says the qualifications of the teachers are of the lowest order, and teaching, in the true sense of the word, is almost unknown. The teacher has no supply of books; he is dependent on the books the parents choose to send. Some have scarcely any school furniture; one is mentioned as having no desk or table; those who write do so on their knees. The most striking characteristic is the extraordinary idleness. Mr. Fitch found three-fourths of the children sitting without any occupation whatever.

There are also "ragged schools" in Birmingham; but their funds do not admit of the engagement of skilled teachers, and in truth they are not "schools" at all. They are refuges from the streets, but very little of systematic instruction is possible in them under their present management. King Edward's Foundation provides several free elementary schools, but they are filled mainly with the children of the lower middle and trading class. The attendance at the penny evening classes of the Midland Institute shows the desire for elementary knowledge, but it is also very significant of the worthlessness of the training through which many members of the working class have passed during the hours of school life. Mr. Fitch found a still more striking attestation of this fact in a visit to the night school established by Messrs. Wingfield for the use of the young people employed in their extensive works. It is their practice not to employ boys under 18 except on the condition of their regular attendance at the night schools for two evenings of the week. Mr. Fitch says:—

> "I chose the fourth class from the bottom, consisting of 24 boys, whose average age was 15. I tried the usual tests for Standard 3 under the Revised Code. Only one-fourth could have passed in reading or writing, and only three in arithmetic. Scarcely any boy in the class could read even an easy narrative well enough to follow its meaning, or to gain from it the least enjoyment. Their general attainments were such as to have justified their being placed among children from seven to eight years old in an average elementary school. Yet three-fourths of these told me, in answer to my questions, that they had once been at school, and had attended off and on, for longer or shorter periods, varying from one year to three. It was clear from the evidence furnished to me by the master, that three-fourths of the youths engaged in these works come in a state of great ignorance as to the commonest elements."

On a review of the evidence collected by the inspectors respecting two of the most important towns in the empire, it will be seen that their statistics may be thus compared:—In Birmingham the population from 3 to 13 is 83,125, the average attendance in inspected schools 16,053, the number in attendance at other schools 10,783: in Leeds the population from 3 to 13 is 58,307, the average attendance at inspected schools is 12,422, attendance at other schools 7,070. Thus it will be seen that the existing system of State aid administered through the agency of the religious bodies reaches 28,475 out of 141,432, or 20 per cent. of the total population. Of these 20,977 are in Church of England schools; 4,689 in British and other Protestant schools; and 2,809 in Roman Catholic schools. These figures pretty nearly define the limit to which religious teaching of any kind extends; for, according to the testimony of the teachers themselves, religious teaching possessing any definite character is almost entirely absent from the private adventure schools.

A DERBYSHIRE FASTING GIRL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been printing some stories on inappetency that seem to our contemporary to bear upon the case of Sarah Jacobs, the Welsh fasting girl. An account is given of Martha Taylor, to which the scholastic appellation "Mirabile Pecci" was applied. Martha Taylor lived at the village of Overhaddon, in Derbyshire, about a mile from the still renowned mansion of the Earls of Rutland, Haddon Hall. She was the daughter of a common miner in the neighbouring lead mines, and in 1661 was paralysed in consequence of a blow on the back, after which she was entirely bed-ridden. She was afflicted with various forms of disease, and in November, 1667, was attacked by profuse and violent hæmorrhage from the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes, accompanied with convulsions, cramp, and continual vomiting, which reduced her to the lowest state of exhaustion by the end of the month. She gradually rallied, but, having taken no food for fourteen days, during her paroxysm, she continued, to the astonishment of all about her, to refuse it altogether. The mere presence of it brought on a fit of sickness, and she seemed to have a certain satisfaction and comfort in this abstinence, such as she had not experienced in any previous period of her malady, and which tallies remarkably with the observation of the Welsh girl's mother mentioned in our contemporary's former article. As long as there was no question of swallowing any substance, she did not dislike putting fruit, or sugar, or even water, to her mouth, and found refreshment in it; on one occasion, out of curiosity, or willingness to eat, if possible, she swallowed part of a fig; but after twenty-four hours' severe suffering and convulsion she threw it up again. She slept little, never soundly, and only in the morning, and sometimes had strange vigils for a week or more. The condition of the senses was very changeable—sometimes they were preternaturally acute, at others they seemed suspended altogether. She liked flowers, but often put them away as "too much for her head."

The Earl of Devon took great interest in her case, and appears to have tested its credibility by all fair means of observation and inquiry. The girl was diligently watched for a fortnight, night and day, by physicians appointed by himself for the purpose, and at several other times by persons who wished to satisfy their own minds on the question.

The scientific argument of Mr. John Reynolds, humbly offered to the "Royal Society" in 1669, attempted to prove that, without any miracle, the texture of human bodies may be so altered that "life may be long continued without the supplies of meat and drink," and it is evidently stimulated by a repugnance to the religious enthusiasts who had already taken possession of Martha Taylor as a miraculous example of a special Providence. This party had found an easy confederate in the young woman herself, and, considering the peculiarities of her condition, if they were accompanied with some imposture, it is notable how much simplicity and good sense she retained in the midst of her puritanical mysticism. One of her visitors states that, "though she pretended to nothing of inspiration, nor anything extraordinary, her state was the effect of her reading and diligence, yet, whatsoever discourse did occur, he never found her lost in it, but that she was clearly, with good language and to purpose, able to talk of it." Her theological view of her own case is characteristic of the opinions of her day: "I look upon my preservation without the use of creatures to be the manifestation of Infinite Power, for the benefit and advantage of those that fear God, to let them see how God can preserve life by and of Himself, *and for the hardening of the obstinate and impenitent*, for my own awakening and bringing into a way of holiness."

The poor girl appears to have gone through much mental trouble, and if her ultimate contentment and resignation had a savour of fanaticism, it was the natural result of the religious teaching to which her mind was subjected. The notion of especial purification and perfection by inordinate suffering which distinguishes the Roman Catholic *Addolaratas* and *Estaticas*, who usually have combined a remarkable, if not total, abstinence from food with their other manifestations of morbid piety, is not perceptible in any of her words or actions.

How long Martha Taylor remained in this abnormal condition—whether she ever recovered from it—and when she died—are circumstances which those curious in these subjects would probably trace without much difficulty; and it would be interesting to examine whether any memories of her existence remain in the then remote, and now familiar, district which her peculiar physical condition for a time illustrated.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

When the French besieged Turin in 1706, the defenders of the town under Prince Eugene laid a mine beneath the walls where the attacking forces had made a breach. The French grenadiers were hotly advancing, and no one offered to spring the mine, until at length out spoke Corporal Micca, a sturdy pioneer, "I'll fire the charge myself," quoth he, "God help my children dear!"

The story is well told in verse by Mr. W. B. Stevens. The Little Corporal, as he was called, pressed forward, though he knew death would be his fate.

"Sir," said he to his captain, "let all retire, I pray;
You'll take this message to our duke—from Corporal Micca, say,
Our noble Duke of Savoy, I only ask, will be
A father to the fatherless when weeping sore for me!"

Thus thinking of his village-home, he scarce could speak for tears;
His eyes flashed grandly through them, when he heard the Grenadiers,
As, like some Alpine avalanche, to the breach o'er-head they roll;
Quoth he, "Retire, my comrades—and pray God rest my soul!"

His comrades have departed—their measured foot-falls fell
On Micca's ears within that mine like to his parting knell;
The mine is fired—the mine has sprung with one dread thunder-roar!
He and twelve hundred foemen will fight again no more!

In Andorno Cacciorna green is yet the hero's fame;
His cottage still is standing—a descendant of his name
Unto me, a weary wand'rer, with flushing cheek she told,
How Corporal Micca fired the mine in the troublous times of old!

THE LADY OF THE GRANGE.

The story of "The pale-faced Lady of the Grange" is a highly poetic one. The tale runs thus:—

———Some years ago
The bells rang out a merry chime,
One sunny morning, in the time
When first the summer breezes blow;
Rang out a chime of gladsome strife
For th' fair danghter of the Grange,
Who pass'd below a new-made wife,
And happy in the change.
For youth was hers, and wealth and love,
And all the blessings that can move
The heart to joy and gladness;
But, as 'tis said, extremes do meet,
So sweetest joy, and hers was sweet,
Is oft allied with sadness.

The board was spread,
The speeches said,
Fond words of love and hope were spoken,
And for the old dear life now broken
Some simple tears were shed.
Last words were breathed, last kisses taken,
Good wishes utter'd and hands shaken,
And they must go,—one minute more,
For one last kiss the bride did linger,
And then a stranger, by the door,
A stranger never marked before,
Beckon'd the bridegroom with his finger,
And merely mutter'd: "Come with me."
They pass'd into the shrubbery,
And they were seen no more.

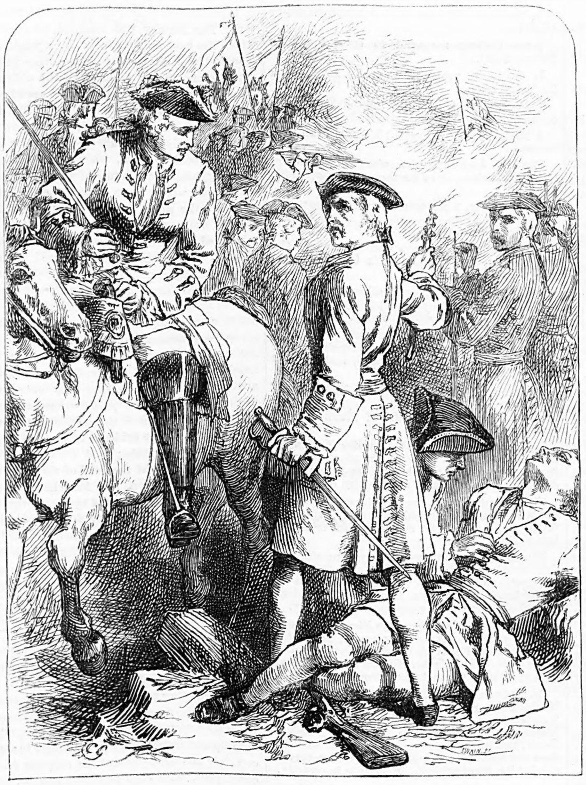
Every corner was searched for the bridegroom, but in vain; "It was as though he ne'er had been." Many years have passed since then, but "from early dawn to ev'ning late," his bride "sits weariedly folorn" waiting for him who will never come:

A weary watch for ever keeping,
A pain without a word of woe,
Without the sweet relief of weeping,
'Tis so the long years onward go.
For ever watching for his coming,
Sad and still without a change,
From the sunrise to the gloaming,
Ever steadfast at her post,
Waiting for a love that's lost,
Sits the Lady of the Grange.

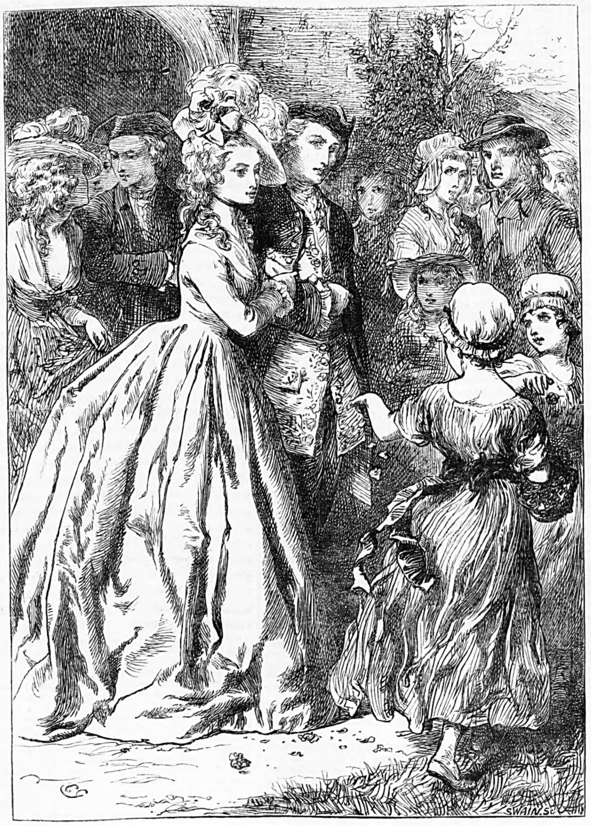
Cardinal Cullen has just published a pastoral cautioning the people against Fenianism and Freemasonry.

After the Carnival.—Dancing (says the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has disappeared with the Carnival, and for our sins we are now regaled with music and quiet dinner parties. On Tuesday evening the Empress gave one of her Lent concerts, to which nearly a thousand persons were invited, and the flesh was mortified by hearing Faure sing the barcarolle of "La Muette," a romance, and the trio of "Faust," with Mdme. Carvalho and Colin. The event of the evening however, was the singing of "Conseils à mon Fils," composed by Queen Hortense.

Pictures and their Prices.—Another great sale of pictures took place last week in Paris—the Edwards' collection. The sale was at the Hotel Drouot, and although only 37 pictures were put up, their importance was such as to cause considerable excitement in the artistic world. Amongst them were no less than 11 works by Eugene Delacroix. The following were the highest prices: "Jesus Asleep in the Boat on the Lake of Genesareth," 28,000f.; "L'Amende Honorable," 47,000f.; "King John at the Battle of Poitiers," 42,650f.; "Rebecca," 27,000f.; "Hamlet and Horatio," 21,000f.; "The Convulsionaires of Tangiers," 49,000f. All the foregoing were by Delacroix. "Christ and the Centurion" (by Decamps) sold for 25,000f.; "Passage of Animals over a Bridge" (by Jules Dupré) brought 30,600f.; and Théodore Rousseau's "After the Rain" fetched 39,000f. "King John at the Battle of Poitiers" was bought for the Emperor. The total sum realised by the sale was 598,000f.—a handsome result enough—but it is curious that the most remarkable works of the collection, those which gave it its character of originality, to wit, the five beautiful Goyas, did not fetch the prices anticipated. His "Charlotte Corday" went for 14,000f.; his "Mistress" for 11,600f.; his "Don Pedro Mocarte," for 9,000f.; his pupil "Julia," for 6,500f.; and his "Woman with the Fan," for 3,550f.



THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—*BY C. GREEN.*



THE LADY OF THE GRANGE.—*BY C. GREEN.*

HAGLEY HALL.

The illustration of Hagley Hall, the home of Lord Lyttelton, given on page 480, will be interesting to all our Midland friends and to many general readers besides. Hagley itself is classic ground. Pope, Thompson, and Gray have trod it, while in the neighbouring parish of Hales Owen lived Shenstone, the poet, whose pastorals and elegies are amongst the most delightful reading in English literature.

The Lyttelton family have resided at Hagley for upwards of two centuries, Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, having purchased it in 1564. The old Hall was a fine timber structure, with an overhanging gable at the S.E. angle, and continuous ranges of window-lights close under the ceilings. The building was taken down in 1760. It was here that Robert Winter and Stephen Lyttelton, two of the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot, were concealed, and discovered by the treachery of one of the under-cooks, who received an annuity for his pains. The two conspirators were concealed by Humphrey Lyttelton, who, to save himself, when the discovery was made of the conspirators' whereabouts, impeached those who had taken refuge at Hindlip Hall, now the residence of Mr. Henry Allsopp. The first Lord Lyttelton erected the present Hall about a hundred years ago. It is a stately, classic, square, stone building, standing alone in the open park, and possessing some fine rooms. All that remains of the former Hall is an old carved oak chimney-piece.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE HOUSE.

As will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary news, the Irish Land Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday night by 442 to 11—the announcement of the number being greeted with a slight laugh.

The lively writer of "Parliament Sketched" in the *Court Journal* says before the debate commenced on Thursday Mr. Bernal Osborne was introduced by Mr. Bagwell and Mr. Gregory, and the Parliamentary humourist looked exceedingly well after his ducking, and the consequent rheumatism. He was cheered with a cheer that seemed to say, "Thank Heaven, perhaps the spell of weary dullness is broken now." The Speaker literally button-holed him, and it was plain that Sir William Denison had seized on him to some purpose, for both were soon indulging in a little quiet mirth.

Our illustration on page 477 depicts Mr. Disraeli addressing the House on the night of the division. According to the *Telegraph*, Mr. Disraeli rose, and at once pronounced the Bill to be, not an agricultural, but a political one, which was to settle the relations between two classes in Ireland, and the situation in that country was such that he admitted the necessity of the interference of the Government and the Legislature. It may be said parenthetically that, it being scarcely ten o'clock, the House was very thin, and members dropped in slowly and one by one. It was obvious that the early advent of the leader of the Opposition nipped the ambition to be heard of several members who had been eager and incessant candidates for an audience. Possibly the rumours which were current of the doubt whether Mr. Disraeli would be sufficiently well to speak may have influenced a supposition that he was unusually slow and measured in his utterance, from deficiency of physical vigour; but that was assuredly the impression which he gave in the earlier portion of his address. In a very short time he seemed to have acquired a factitious strength, and he proceeded with adequate power of voice and emphasis to discuss the Landlord and Tenant question in that abstract fashion to which he is prone. Presently he became so inspirited that he was profuse in quips on Mr. Horsman, and that gentleman's lack of administration when Secretary for Ireland. (For a further analysis of the right hon. gentleman's speech, see our Parliamentary report.) Our fashionable contemporary says Mr. Disraeli was present on Thursday, looking so—shall we write the word?—shabby, and, we regret to say, also poorly. His brown trousers looked as if they had been made by a forgotten tailor for some departed dandy, and his black frock coat had on it what Thackeray calls a "noble dinge, a venerable mouldy splendour." But his hat shone, as though it was proud of the head it covered. Mr. Disraeli (herein differing from Mr. Gladstone) always wears a good hat.

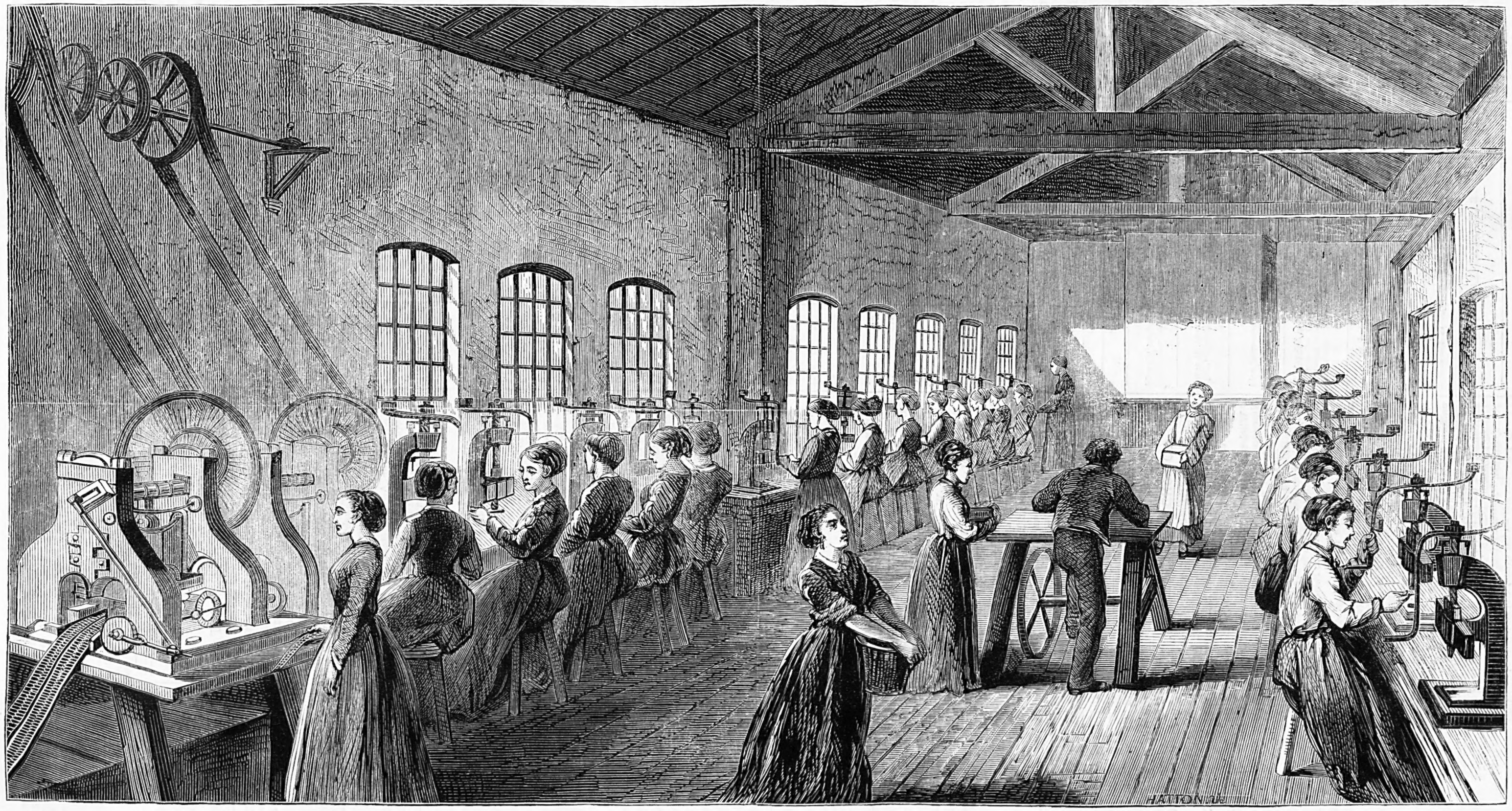
The Missing Steamer City of Boston.—There is no definite news of this vessel. The opinion in Liverpool is that the ship is still afloat, and that Captain Halcrow, having been carried to the eastward of the meridian of the banks of Newfoundland, is now very likely making the best of his way to the Azores, and has consequently got out of the track of steamers going east or west. The owners in Liverpool, too, are equally sanguine as to the safety of the vessel, and no advance in the rate of premium has taken place.

The Felton Portrait of Shakespeare.—This celebrated picture forms part of an estate in course of administration under orders of the Court of Chancery, and will be sold at Christie's on the 30th of next month. This has been supposed to be the portrait from which Droeshout engraved his plate, or has been copied from the plate which was the first portrait published of Shakespeare, and has the reputation of Ben Jonson's testimony of its resemblance to the immortal bard. The Felton portrait is painted on wood, life-size, little more than the countenance remaining. On the back is an inscription in old writing, "Gu. Shakespeare, 1597.—R. B." presumed to be Richard Burbage, a well-known player and artist contemporary with Shakespeare, and to whom report has always given the honour of painting the only portrait for which Shakespeare sat; but, after all, this is but rumour.

MESSRS.

BAKER AND FINNEMORE'S PEN FACTORY.

We resume our Trade Sketches with a description and illustration of penmaking at Messrs. Baker and Finnemore's manufactory, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.



STEEL PEN MAKING: THE PIERCING-ROOM.

The first process in steel penmaking is cutting-out—cutting-out the blank, as it is called; that is, a piece of the steel "ribband" of the size required for the pen is cut away at the cutting-presses—stamped out, as it were. The work is expeditiously done by girls and young women with the aid of machinery—some cutting-out 120, others 160, pens a minute. Sheffield supplies the steel for this manufacture, as it does for the needles of which mention has been made in previous numbers of this paper. The steel, however, which comes in sheets seventeen inches wide by six feet long, is cold-rolled in Birmingham. It is interesting to know that, in the process of cutting, a woman's arm will travel sixteen or seventeen miles a day when fully employed. The cutting-machine is the invention of Mr. Finnemore. In the piercing-room (which we illustrate) we found about forty girls, whose duty it is to take the "blank" and pierce a hole in it. It is important that the hole be pierced always in the centre of the blank, in view of the slitting process which ensues. The flexibility of the pen is regulated by the amount of steel which is cut away from the centre and sides. After the pens have undergone the process of piercing they are annealed in almost precisely the same manner as needles. When the pens are annealed, the names and various devices are stamped upon them. In the room devoted to this process there are some dozen girls and women on each side of the apartment, in which the only sounds audible to the unaccustomed ear resolve themselves into what may be translated, "thump! thump! thump!" Those engaged in the work, however, more blessed in the matter of hearing than the outside world, are able to hold a conversation amidst all the noise with as much ease as one would talk and listen in New-street. These girls stamp various names upon the pens, all of which are marked on one side only. If there is the slightest deviation from this regularity of marking, in the next process through which the pens pass they go a little awry and are rendered imperfect in consequence. Negligence on the part of the young *employés* in this department is punished by fine. Having now been cut out, pierced, annealed, and marked, the pens are brought into the "raising" room, where there are about twenty girls and women employed. Raising consists of curling up the sides (to use an untechnical expression), and being thus brought into the shape and form of pens. After being heated in a "muffle," or furnace, and plunged into oil, the pens, which have become as brittle as glass under that operation, are tempered, and their surface having been cleared in much the same way that needles are scoured, the pens are first "straight" ground and then "cross" ground. These two operations are generally deemed sufficient; sometimes, however, it is found necessary to grind the needles more than twice. If the grinder leans too heavily upon the pen, its appearance is spoilt. The pens have next to be slit, which is done by means of a knife coming down upon the steel vertically. When perfect pens are inserted between the guides the little instrument slits them all equally; but if the nibs have been imperfectly passed through any process the slitting-machine spoils them. Slitting is the last process. The pens are now looked over by girls for the detection of imperfections; and finally they are polished, browned, blued, or blacked, and then put into boxes for exportation.

The most popular pen is that called the "Correspondent," which is known all over the world. Next comes the "Albata," a broad-nibbed pen, invaluable to those who have much scribbling to do. Some of the nibs are christened in a most arbitrary and unintelligible manner. For example, the girls in the factory term some of their manufacture "virgin-fish," or "S-sided" pens. Then there are the "balloon-hole" and "wedge-holed" nibs, the centre of which is put in by one woman and the sides by others. The "Star" nib (did our defunct London contemporary give this pen its name, or was it christened after Hesperus, "the fairest star in the heavens?") was first made by Messrs. Baker and Finnemore. Then there is the "Five-slit" pen, which bears the figure "5" and the same number of slits; with many other curious-named nibs.

Messrs. Baker and Finnemore, besides making pens, make pen-holders also, to say nothing of their Nicholl's "dress-fasteners," of which they have turned out some millions, and of which they were the original makers. Briefly described, this fastener is "a hook that does not come undone," used instead of the old "hook-and-eye." The disuse of crinoline has, however, almost put an end to this manufacture. During the crinoline mania, this firm used to turn out something like 10,000 gross a week of these Nicholl's dress-fasteners. Of pens, 2,000 gross were sent out while we were making our tour of inspection.

A YEAR'S LETTERS.—A recent return shows that the estimated number of inland letters, calculated on the returns for the year 1868, passed through the Post-office, exclusive of official correspondence, was 752,000,000, upon which the postage was £3,438,183. The estimated number of inland book-packets and chargeable newspapers was 55,000,000, and the amount of postage £498,792. *The estimated number of inland patterns and samples was 3,000,000, and the amount of postage £41,458.*

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RICH SATINS, POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINES,

In the New Shades.

NEW WALKING DRESSES.

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Made in all the new French Fabrics.

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In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.

NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under the entire supervision of MRS. HOWE.

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Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [677

MIDLAND COUNTIES FINE ARTS and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—To be OPENED on May 5, in the Volunteer Drill Hall, Derby—President: The Duke of Devonshire. The Committee will be glad to receive Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Porcelain (especially old Derby, Chelsea, &c.) Carvings, ancient Armour, Mechanical Models, &c.

Space will be granted to Exhibitors of Mechanical and Industrial products, for which early application should be made, for terms, &c., to the General Manager, Volunteer Drill Hall, Derby. [644

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY, by R. F. HARVEY, for Piano. "An old melody treated admirably. This piece cannot fail to be much liked."—*Standard.* Sent for 18 stamps.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

ONLY. Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL.—This celebrated song is published in C for contralto, in E flat for tenor or soprano, and for piano by Brinley Richards. Sent for 24 stamps each.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

LIFE IS LIKE A GAME OF CRICKET.—New Song by FRANK HALL. Cannot fail to be a great favourite. Excellent Words and Melody. Chorus—

So keep your arm and eye both steady,
Watch your chances one by one,
To score a point be always ready,
Yet be careful ere you run.

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NOTICES.

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M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

ART DISTRIBUTION.

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

In consequence of the numerous applications for specimen copies of the Picture to be published with our paper of April 9th, and in order to facilitate an early distribution, we beg to inform Newsagents, and the Trade generally, that the Pictures may now be procured direct from the Office, 108, New-street, Birmingham, in advance of the April number, *on prepayment.*

On receipt of cheque, or P.O.O., the Publisher will at once send off any number of Pictures required by the Trade, and he will despatch on April 9 the same number of papers. But in all cases of advance copies, payment must also be made in advance.

The number for April 9 will contain several Fine Art Illustrations, and a Ballad accompaniment to the "Fisherman's Pride," by Edward Capern.

⁂ It is hoped that these special arrangements for the convenience of the Trade will induce sufficiently early orders to enable the Publisher to keep the supply of "The Fisherman's Pride" in advance of the demand. The Trade at the same time are requested not to deliver to their Subscribers before March 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR APRIL 9.

On April 9, *Special Advertisements* ordered for that date only will be charged 1s. per line. These terms will not affect contracts entered into prior to April 9, nor ordinary advertisements. The circulation of this Number is expected to exceed 30,000 copies.

FORTHCOMING MIDLAND PICTURES.

The following Illustrations will appear in the *Illustrated Midland News* during the next and following weeks.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT KINVER.—THE BREAKFAST TABLE, &c.
DEPUTATION OF MEDICAL MEN WAITING UPON THE HOME SECRETARY.
SHEFFIELD MANUFACTORIES—THE CAMMELL COMPANY'S WORKS.
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.
LEICESTER MARKET BY NIGHT.
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PORTRAIT OF ELIHU BURRITT.
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HUNTING IN THE MIDLANDS, &c., &c.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

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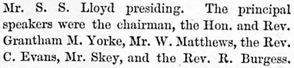
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADMIRER.—We shall shortly commence a chess column.

QUERIST (Worcestershire).—Portraits of Lord Beauchamp and the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., will shortly appear.

M. N. (Sheffield).—The MS. has been returned by post.

OUR HEADING.—Several correspondents have lately asked us for a key to the heading of our paper. We take this opportunity of giving, more particularly for the information of a "Well-wisher," a brief epitome of John Leighton's design. With some of the attributes of Minerva the central figure typifies the genius of the Midlands. It is the same figure as that which our readers may have noticed as the initial letter to our original prospectus, holding up the arms of Birmingham, with its glorious motto, "Forward." Vulcan, on the right, may be accepted as a classical representative of the iron and metal workers of the district. Ceres, on the left, does graceful duty as the goddess of harvest and plenty, the genius of rural life in the Midlands. On the right hand of the centre figure will be found a representation of Chirk Viaduct, a scene in the Black Country, Warwick Castle, Coventry Parish Church, and the birthplace of William Shakespeare. On the left, as a contrast to the Black Country, and equally indicative of the country over which it is our ambition thoroughly to circulate our paper, is a rural scene in the Midlands, leading up to the Trent, with its famous castle of Nottingham, and on the other hand to the High Peak of Derbyshire. Surrounding these is a representation of Chatsworth House and Hereford Cathedral, the whole being capped by the Birmingham Town Hall. The other minor details of arms, art, commercial, and marine symbols we may fairly leave for the reader's own interpretation.



BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 19, 1870.

THE Staffordshire Assizes were remarkable, inasmuch as there were two cases of wife murder before the Courts. One was what is known as the Wolverhampton murder, the other was the case in which a man named Miller was charged with murdering his wife at Walsall. Both were extremely bad cases. Patrick Jennings, who, after going marketing at Wolverhampton with his wife, treated her so brutally that she died whilst being taken home, was convicted of wilful murder, and sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Lush, who promised that the Jury's recommendation to mercy should be forwarded to the proper quarter. In the meantime, his lordship advised the culprit to consider his days numbered. In the Walsall case the prisoner Miller had a narrow escape. He was found guilty of manslaughter, but Mr. Justice Lush, in sentencing him to 20 years' penal servitude, said there could be no doubt that morally he was guilty of the larger crime. In the Civil Court some breach of promise cases were tried, and afforded some amusement. The charge of libel brought by Mr. Knight against Mr. John Hardy, M.P., was disposed of without going to trial; Mr. Hardy had withdrawn the letters complained of, and the prosecution was willing to stay further proceedings. The judge approved of this course, and Mr. Hardy's recognisances were discharged. Mr. Hardy's counsel said that he had voluntarily offered to pay expenses.

THERE was a great meeting at the Birmingham Town Hall on Monday night, in connection with the National Education Union, to consider the provisions of the Government Education Bill; Mr. S. S. Lloyd presiding. The principal speakers were the chairman, the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, Mr. W. Matthews, the Rev. C. Evans, Mr. Skey, and the Rev. R. Burgess. The speeches were spirited and earnest; the general principles of the Government Education Bill being contended for, as opposed to the bill of the Education League. Two persons who dissented from the majority of those present were expelled the room. With this exception the proceedings were orderly.

THE subject agitating the three cathedral cities owing to Lord Dudley's attempt to put an end to the Triennial Festivals as at present held has its connection with literature. Wyson's "History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the Three Choirs" deals exhaustively with the subject. The origin of the Festivals is traced to the early part of the eighteenth century; and the foundation of the Charity connected with them dates to the year 1724, and is ascribed to Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford and brother to Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford. A reprint in fac-simile of the sermon preached by Dr. Thomas Bisse, "at the Anniversary Meeting of the Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, Sept. 17, 1720," and "Printed for W. and J. Innys, at the Prince's Arms, at the west end of St. Paul's, 1720," is given in Mr. F. P. Pocock's edition of Dr. T. Bisse's work, "The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer." (Rivington's and Parker, 1842.) Dr. Bisse's sermon for the Anniversary, in 1720, from the text 1. Chron., xvi., 4-6, is entitled, "A Rationale on Cathedral Worship or Choir Service," and occupies sixty-one printed pages. Since that time, there has been an annual collection, realising upwards of £1,000 a year, for the excellent charity. Lord Dudley's proposition, therefore, if agreed to, would put an end to a charity and a Festival which have now attained an existence of a century and a half. Our contemporary the *Court Journal,* in a note on this topic, says it may not please the people of Worcester to lose their festival, but there is no doubt his lordship's idea is widely endorsed that the church is not the place for the performance of music, often of a secular character. The right thing would be to build a Crystal Palace for £10,000 in Worcester for these exhibitions, which are so pleasant and are so profitable to artists, hotel-keepers, and Worcester at large.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

A soup kitchen has been established at Sedgley.

A Nottingham workhouse boy has died in a fit from suffocation.

The religious clauses of the Government Education Bill were condemned at a public meeting at Lincoln on Saturday.

A telegram from Norwich says that the Countess of Leicester has been for several days lying dangerously ill at Holkham Hall.

Since the year 1866 the Warwickshire Prisoners' Aid Society has assisted upwards of 176 discharged prisoners.

A church paper says the surplice is to be adopted by the preacher at Shelton Church, Hanley, at Easter.

Two miners (father and step-son), of Bilston, were buried alive in a bed of sand at Moxley on Wednesday week, by the side of the shaft falling in.

William Mayner, of the Lozells, Birmingham, has died suddenly, shortly after eating a portion of pork pie. Disease of the heart was the cause of death.

Mr. George Dawson is going to Egypt for the benefit of his health. He preached his last sermon previous to his departure on Sunday, but nade no reference to his tour.

Joseph Waddington, cowkeeper, Leeds, was on Saturday fined £30 for exposing for sale and being in possession of two diseased beasts, one of which had been seized in the cattle market.

Hengler's Circus, at Curzon Hall, Birmingham, has been numerously visited this week. ast night (Friday) the performances were under e patronage of the Mayor of Birmingham.

The Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry will not semble for permanent duty this year until the tumn, owing to its being intended to brigade e three county regiments of militia at the end their training.

The Vicar of Dudley, the Rev. J. C. Browne, .A., D.C.L., died on Friday at his residence. e whole of the Church livings in Dudley were the gift of Dr. Browne, subject to the approval the Earl of Dudley.

The Nottinghamshire Schoolmasters' and oolmistress's Association is of opinion that enforcement of direct compulsory education uld be made obligatory upon school boards, l not left to their discretion.

he Birmingham contingent of the Festival oral Society have rehearsed the opening ruses of Mr. Benedict's new oratorio "St. er," which is to be performed at the next mingham Festival.

he wife of a labourer named William Getley, ding at Burton-on-Trent, has given birth to r children, all girls. They have received the nes of Patience, Hannah, Mary Ann, and abeth.

t Merthyr Tydvil, on Friday night, a collier w dreadfully burnt by a powder explosion. He kept a cask of powder under his bed, and wst taking some out, it exploded. The roof of the house was blown off.

xford Students.—The total number of unattached students at Oxford up to the end of last year was sixty-six. Among them are a considerable sprinkling of undergraduates who have bee obliged to leave their colleges through faire in University examinations.

e Rev. John Jebb, D.D., has been appointed by e Bishop to the vacant canonry in Hereford Ca edral. It will be remembered that he was the unsuccessful litigant for the stall which became voi more than two years ago.

e Diorama of Scotch Scenery opens at the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, on Monday nex for a season. The entertainment is a first-rat one in every respect; the views are admirably painted, and there is an abundance of vocal and instrumental music.

On Tuesday the annual meetings of the Warwickshire Union of Congregational Churches were held in the Steelhouse-lane Chapel, Birmingham. Addresses were delivered on the subject of national education, with especial reference to the Government Education Bill.

A boy aged 7, son of Mr. W. Chamberlain, Kidderminster, was killed on Sunday by the explosion of a flask containing powder, which he had thrown into the fire. A maid servant was much injured, and a sister of the deceased who was sitting by the same fire had a narrow escape.

At a meeting of the Provisional Committee and the general public at Dudley on Tuesday evening, to consider the Dudley, Oldbury, and Birmingham High-level Railway Bill, now before Parliament, the Mayor promised to see the Earl of Dudley (who had expressed his sympathy with the movement) with respect to any opposition which might be given in Committee.

The Wolverhampton Murder.—At the Staffordshire Lent Assizes on Tuesday, Patrick Jennings, miner, aged 40, was indicted for the murder of his wife, at Wolverhampton, on the 26th ult. The facts have been recently reported. The prisoner and his wife had been marketing at Wolverhampton, and drank together at several public-houses. They had not been observed quarrelling; but shortly after midnight the unfortunate woman was seen on the ground near the Malt Shovel, Portobello, the prisoner striking her, and exclaiming, in response to his wife's appeal not to hit her, "you drunken cat, I'll kill you." The prisoner and his wife were then left together; and shortly afterwards two cries of "murder" were heard, and the prisoner was again found ill-treating his wife. Subsequently, as a man was carrying her home, she died from the effects of the brutal treatment of her husband. The jury, without leaving the box, and after a few minutes' consideration, found a verdict of "Guilty," but accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous good character. Being asked whether he had anything to say why he should not die according to law, the prisoner simply bowed his head. Mr. Justice Lush then pronounced sentence of death, which the prisoner heard with composure.

In the event of a vacancy at Shrewsbury, Colonel Freme intends to offer himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest.

Fire near Birmingham.—A fire took place on Wednesday night at Plum Works, Aston, near Birmingham, on the premises of Mr. G. Dowler, who carries on the business of a fancy brass-founder. The building and warehouse were entirely destroyed, but it is understood that both the building and the stock are insured. A wax vesta manufactory adjoining, belonging to the same owner, was greatly damaged by the fire.

Augmentation of Benefices.—Only two sales of advowsons (says the *Rock)* have been effected in the last twelve months under the Act of 1863 for the sale and augmentation of the poorer benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, viz.: Rushden, Northamptonshire, with a net income of £371, sold for £2,400; and Loxley, Warwickshire, with £216, sold for £1,700. A limited number of the richer livings is also allowed to be sold, with a view to the augmentation of the Lord Chancellor's poorer livings; 89 of the poorer and 11 of the richer livings have been sold under the Act. The total amount of the purchase money of advowsons sold has reached £189,609.

Football.—On Saturday a well-contested football match came off at the Newhall Grounds, Sheffield, between the Sheffield "Garrick" v. Manchester "Free Wanderers." The Garricks had the advantage of kicking with the wind in the first part of the contest, and being rather the heavier team, and playing their own rules came off victorious by gaining one goal, which was kicked by Mr. W. Horton, in spite of many strenuous efforts and plucky play on the part of the Wanderers. Both clubs worked with determination and good temper, Messrs. W. Horton, Scaife, Hatherly, and Deans making themselves conspicuous by their good play for the Garricks, and Messrs. Massey, Bennett, Blacklock, Lees, and Barlow doing their utmost for the Wanderers. The umpires were Mr. W. Riley for the Garrick, and Mr. J. L. Ward for the Wanderers.

Billiards: a Midland Amateur in London.—The Midland counties contain many amateur billiard-players of great skill, but probably none more accomplished than the hero of the subjoined story told by the *Sportsman*, *àpropos* of the spot hazard. Our contemporary mentions that during last-week a well-known amateur, who hails from the Midlands, has been distinguishing himself by scoring *one hundred and nine consecutive hazards* on the table at the Bay Tree, St. Swithin's-lane. He has for a long time been recognised as one of the best, if not the very best, non-professional player in the country, and his recent feat will cause some critics, who did not before fully recognise his merits, to respect him none the less. His play with some of our second and third-rate men has somewhat startled their nerves, and should he continue to improve as he has done lately, the amateur element will be brought more nearly on a level with the professional than it has ever been before.

The Alleged Murder at Walsall.—At the Stafford Assizes, on Monday, Joseph Miller, 55, coffee-mill maker, was indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Miller, his wife, at the borough of Walsall. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. His lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: The jury had taken what he conceived to be a right view of the case in exonerating him of the charge of murder, and finding him guilty only of the offence of manslaughter. He could not but say that it was a gross case of manslaughter, for even presuming that the prisoner's wife renewed the quarrel, and gave him the first blow, that would by no means excuse him for the degree of violence he inflicted upon her. The prisoner had inflicted serious and dangerous wounds upon her, not only with the blunt end of the hammer, but with the sharp edge, and he then concealed her till she died. There could be no doubt that morally he was guilty of the crime of murder. Prisoner was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

The Mordaunt Case.—The *Solicitors' Journal*, commenting upon the Judge's order on the summons, says:—

> The order is "That no further proceedings be taken in the suit until Lady Mordaunt recovers her mental capacity, the petitioner to apply to the Court whenever he is able to affirm her recovery." In making this order Lord Penzance guarded himself against being supposed to express any opinion on the question whether or not the respondent's insanity was a bar to the suit. The matter was not argued before him, and the order was only a formal one (following the authority of "Bawden *v.* Bawden," 10 *W. R.* 292, the only decision on the point), so that an appeal against it might at once be presented to the full Court, where the question can be fully argued. Although Lord Penzance gave no opinion as to whether permanent insanity would be a bar to the suit, he suggested that, which ever way that point were decided, it might, nevertheless, be held that a suit should not be continued during a temporary derangement. This is a matter which rather affects the procedure of the Divorce Court than the main question raised in "Mordaunt *v.* Mordaunt," but it seems a most reasonable suggestion, and one that will, doubtless, receive full consideration from the Court when the case is argued.

The Colliery Disaster at Dunkinfield.—On Saturday the inquest upon the nine men who were killed on Friday week by an explosion in the Astley Deep Pit at Dunkinfield was concluded before Mr. Coroner Johnson, Mr. Thomas Wynn, Government Inspector of Mines, being also present. The evidence showed an extent of recklessness and inefficient management which was quite astonishing, and drew from the jury a special presentment.

> Mr. Wynn, the Inspector, in the course of his evidence, detailing the condition of the mine, said that, whenever he had been in the pit, the difficulty of coaxing the air to the far end had always been apparent; that he had found a difference of 20 degrees in the temperature of the air at the shaft bottom and the extreme far end; the placing of sheets across the main in-take was, in his opinion, a sad mistake; that he had found enormous escapes and waste of air; and that the whole length of the 1,600 yards workings was foul and charged with gas, rendering an explosion inevitable if a shot were fired. He spoke very strongly respecting the inefficiency of Swan, the manager.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed by an explosion of after-damp," adding this appendix: "The jurors are further of opinion that Elijah Swan is not competent to have the sole management of a mine of such magnitude as the Astley Deep Pit."

We regret to record the death, on Sunday, of Mr. James Abell, of Fairview, Battenhall, near Worcester. Mr. Abell was one of the early members of the Worcester Reformed Town Council, and had taken an active part in all that concerned the welfare of Worcester.

Fire in Nottingham.—A large fire broke out at the Nottingham Manufacturing Company's Hosiery Factory (Mr. Mundella's firm) at seven p.m. on Wednesday. Much damage was done to the stock and machinery. The cause of the fire is unknown, and hundreds of workpeople will be thrown out of employment. The factory and contents were insured in several offices.

The Tamworth libel Case.—At Stafford Assizes on Wednesday, James Elliott, alderman of Tamworth, pleaded guilty to a criminal information charging him with a libel on Mr. Hooper, coroner of the borough. The defendant pleaded guilty; and on his withdrawing the imputations against Mr. Hooper's character, and entering into his recognizances to come up for sentence when called upon, he was discharged.

Death of the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley.—The Hon. Francis Henry FitzHardinge Berkeley, senior member of Parliament for Bristol, died on Thursday at his residence, 1, Victoria-square, S.W. The hon. gentleman, who was born Dec. 7, 1794, was the son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and was born before the only marriage of his parents which was recognised as valid by the House of Lords. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. After a closely-contested struggle he was elected member for Bristol in 1837, and was re-elected at every election which occurred from that year down to 1868. The hon. gentleman's name has been so closely identified with the subject of the ballot, that an unusual degree of painful interest will attach to his decease, at a time when the subject has received to a certain extent the recognition of the Government.

Grand Meet of the North Warwickshire Hounds.—There was a brilliant meet at Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh's seat, on Tuesday, and those who were present participated in a splendid run with this popular pack. The meet included Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Mountgarret, Mr. Van Wart, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Robins, Mr. Lant, Captain Owen, Dr. Hyde, Mr. Young, Mr. Lee, Lieutenant Milnes, &c., besides a large number of ladies from Leamington and the neighbourhood. Lord Leigh was unavoidably absent in consequence of a death in the family. Several covers were drawn, including Glasshouse, the Groue, Thickthorn, and Berricot, but without a find. They then trotted on to Waverly Wood, but no sooner was the "view halloa!" given than the huntsman as well as hounds were at fault. This is not at all to be wondered at, considering the lateness of the season, and that a strong westerly wind was blowing all day. The order was then given for home, as it was wisely considered useless, hunting under such difficulties. The meet on Wednesday was at Berkeswell.

Ladies' Dresses at the Queen's Drawing Room.—The costumes at the first Drawing Room of the season were characterised by beauty and freshness. Among the costumes that were most elegant were those of the Duchess of Marlborough, Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, the Countess Beauchamp, Miss Van de Weyer, and Mrs. George Forbes, whilst amongst the young beauties Miss Harvey and Lady Wentworth shone pre-eminent. Both young ladies were dressed in white, Lady Wentworth charmingly coiffed with quantities of ringlets, and Miss Harvey looking exquisitely lovely with her hair fastened up with knots of daisies. Dresses which met with unfeigned admiration also were those of the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, Lady Frost, Mrs. Verner, Miss Sloane Stanley, Mrs. Draffen, Mrs. Percy Anderson, and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Duncan. We subjoin descriptions of some of the dresses. Countess Beauchamp: corsage and train of Brussels lace, lined through in rich primrose crystalise; petticoat of white glace, covered in silver and clouds of tulle, strewed with large water-lilies and leaves. Coiffure, diamonds, feathers, and long silver veil; ornaments, diamonds, and pearls. Viscountess Mahon: train and corsage of rich blue poult de soie, trimmed with ruches of blue tulle, studded with bouquets of fleur-de-lys, and partly veiled with tunique of Brussels lace; petticoat composed of bouffants of white tulle over silk, and festooned with volants of lace and bouquets of flowers. Coiffure of diamonds, feathers, tulle veil, and fleur-de-lys; ornaments, diamonds. Hon. Mrs. Berkeley: dress and train of rich white poult de soie; trimmed pelisses and tuniques of white tulle, edged in rows of gold, tastefully ornamented with touffes of violet berries and gold grass. Headdress of violet berries, gold grass, ostrich feathers, and tulle veil; ornaments, gold.

SONNET.

Where shall I swear my love? 'Neath these green leaves?
  Will not red Autumn burn them from the bough,
  Or leave a few to wreath cold Winter's brow?
Where shall I tell my love? Beneath the eaves
Whence soon the parting swallow will fly south,
  Forgetting its dear home of love and rest,
  The old delights of an abandoned nest,
For sunnier skies and suns that cause a drouth?
Where shall I tell my love, that you may take
  From time and place a comfort evermore;
  Where shall I find the spot, on sea or shore,
That shall be sacred for our love's dear sake?
There is no place,—nay, dearest, do not start,—
So true as this; I swear it—on your heart.

St. Germain.

Rosseters' Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle.]628

THE GOSSIP.

Schneider will soon appear at Liverpool.

Mr. Sims Reeves will shortly leave for Italy.

Madrid has a new musical journal, *La Opera Espanola.*

Switzerland has 394 newspapers, of which 46 are dailies.

Doré has done altogether about 40,000 drawings.

Mr. Walter Thornbury is writing a two-act play.

On the 14th ult., "Hamlet" was played in five different theatres at New York.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has almost recovered from his late severe illness.

"Fenton's Quest" is the title of Miss Braddon's new story.

Miss Dove Dolby, a young English lady, has made a great success on the Italian lyric stage.

Lady Don will take the management of Nottingham theatre from June next.

The Berlin Court Theatre troupe numbers a princess, a countess, two baronesses, and two barons.

M. J. B. Wekerlin informs *Le Télégraphe* that his portfolio contains twenty-five dramatic works.

Flotow is in Paris superintending the rehearsals of his new opera, "L'Ombra," at the Lyrique.

Mr. J. Tom Burgess's burletta "The Artist's Stratagem" is, we understand, to be produced shortly.

The *European News* has started in Paris in opposition to *Galignani.*

Guizot's appetite is so cloyed by devouring dates all day, that he eats but one regular meal.

The King of Prussia lives principally on eggs, caviar, milk, and very strong French brandy.

Dean Alford has in preparation *The Old Testament for English Readers.*

Miss Juliet Desborough, of the Birmingham Theatre Royal, has taken a London engagement.

It is said that Herr Wagner will conduct the Bonn Festival in honour of Beethoven's hundredth birthday.

The Californian legislature has abolished the law prohibiting operatic and theatrical performances on Sundays.

At the sale of Prince Demidoff's pictures at Paris, the Earl of Dudley purchased Venus's Toilet, by Frances Boucher, for 23,000fr.

The management of the Holborn Theatre is about to pass into the hands of Mr. C. T. Burleigh, an actor with a provincial reputation.

The newspaper carriers and the periodical and paper dealers of Boston, U.S., have formed a protective association.

Mr. Benjamin Webster and Mr. H. J. Byron will appear in the new play written by the latter gentleman for the Adelphi.

"St. George and the Dragon; or, We are Seven," is the title of Mr. F. C. Burnand's new Strand burlesque.

A new comedy called "Blanche," by Arthur Sketchley, was produced on Monday at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, with Miss Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal) and Mr. Kendal in the chief parts.

Mr. Strachan, jun., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the author of several pantomimes, has been so successful in the provinces that he is about to take up his residence in London.

Mr. F. Younge's capital London comedy company, whose most recent triumphs have been achieved at Plymouth, are now performing with great success at Exeter.

At a performance of the "Huguenots," at St. Petersburg, the other day, Signor Mario was called twenty-five times, and on leaving the theatre the crowd followed him to his house in a kind of frenzy!

The *Athenæum* understands it is not unlikely that Mr. Arthur Sullivan will be requested to write an important work for the Birmingham Festival of 1873. Nevertheless, his "Prodigal Son" should be in the programme of 1870.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's new work, entitled "Free Russia," contains the history of the journeys of that gentleman from the Polar Sea to the Ural Mountains, and from the mouth of the Vistula to the Straits of Yenikale.

The largest organ in the world will be the organ now building by Willis, for the Hall of Arts and Sciences, South Kensington: it will have one hundred and eleven sounding stops, independent of fourteen couplers—an absurd multiplication.—*Musical Standard.*

It appears that Madame Patti did not sing in Campana's 'Esmeralda,' at St. Petersburg. The part intended for her was taken, with some modifications, by Madame Volpini. This looks ominous for 'Esmeralda' at Covent Garden. Madame Volpini is said to be engaged at Drury Lane.

At the recent sale of early-printed books, at Messrs. Sotheby's and Co.'s, 735 lots fetched £4,020 10s. 6d. An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, printed by Caxton, was knocked down at £98. A "Missale Romanum, by an Anglo-Saxon Scribe," realised £230. The most remarkable lot comprised four 12mo. volumes, attributed to Wycliffe, and printed by Redman, 1532; they were sold for £400.

Messrs. Clayton and Bell desire to state that the cartoons prepared by them for the mosaics in the roof of the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament were based on sketches by Mr. E. M. Barry; also that, under Mr. Barry's influence, Messrs. Crace and John Powell,—the latter of Birmingham,—treated, the former the ribs and bosses of the hall in question, the latter the roof of the staircase leading to the Royal Gallery.—*Athenæum.*

Freemasons who have graduated in the higher mysteries will be glad to learn, on the best authority, that the Hospital of the Templars of Jerusalem, which, ever since the last defeat of the Crusaders by the Moslems, has been defiled as a tanner's-yard, was, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Prussia, given to him by the Sultan; and that it is said to be the intention of the Prussian authorities to restore the building in its original style.

Senator Sumner has the credit of coining the last new word, "*ridiculosity.*" Some poetic genius thus relieves his mind in regard to it:—

"Slowly rolled forth the novel sound—
    'Ridiculosity,'
From out the classic mouth of great
    'Preponderosity;'
And through the Senatorial hall,
    With great velocity,
Echoed from mouth to mouth the word
    'Ridiculosity!'
Sure Worcester never dared to write
    'Ridiculosity;'
Nor Webster either, murmured they,
    With grim ferocity.
Is there of terms gigantic then
    So great a paucity,
That we must coin this fearful one,
    'Ridiculosity?'"

MISS JEAN INGELOW.

Science will not tell you what poetry is; there is no answer to the question, "what is poetry?" Even the dictionary falls short in its explanation—it merely tells you that a poem "is the work of a poet," then look for poet, and you will find that a poet is a "writer of poems." Nevertheless we can *feel* what is poetry and what is *not* poetry. There is about it something so mysterious and subtle that we cannot explain it, it finds its way to the heart, and under the charm the best and wisest of men are almost led instinctively to say with Little Ellie in Kingsley's "Water Babies," "it is so beautiful that it must be true."

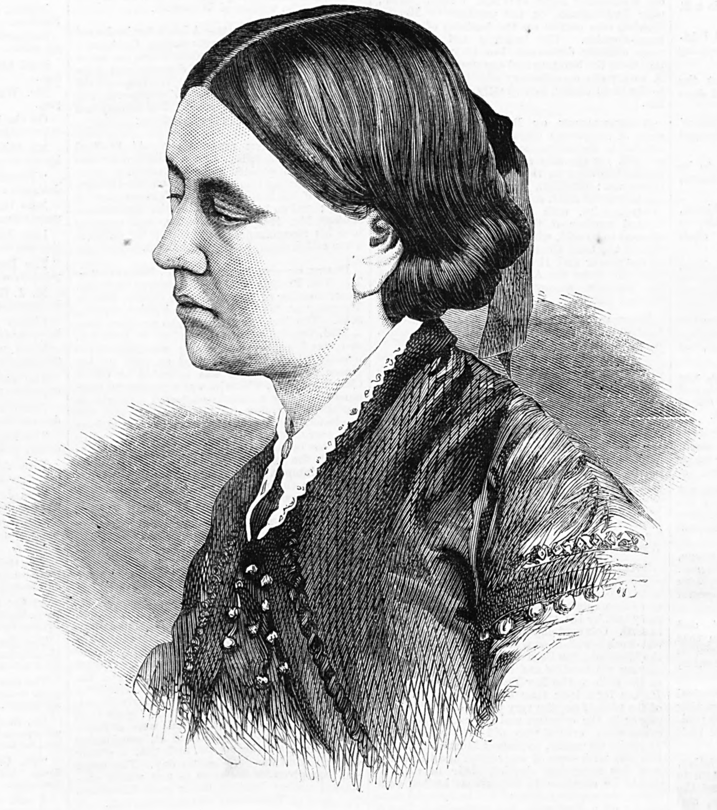
There was real poetry in a little green and gold volume that appeared about seven years ago without a preface or any formal introduction whatever — "Poems: by Jean Ingelow." The writer was the subject of the present sketch, who was born about 1830, and is the daughter of William Ingelow, Esq., late of Ipswich, Suffolk. Then she was unknown to fame, but she was destined soon to find herself popular. The critics looked favourably upon the volume, and the public received it right gladly.

The first edition bears date June, 1863, and yet by September of the same year a third edition was called for; and, in 1864, a seventh edition was issued.

"One thing is very certain," said one reviewer, "Miss Ingelow is a poet indeed, her verses are no mere puttings together; not the writing for the sake of writing; her volume is full of the tenderest sermons, and what the reader will feel to be the sweetest experiences."

"The new volume," said another critic, "undoubtedly belongs to a new poet, and this volume will make the eyes of all lovers of poetry dance with a gladder light than if they had come upon a treasure-trove of gold."

This was indeed true of her. She is a poet of great power, able to fill common earthly facts with heavenly fire; a power to gladden wisely and sadden nobly.



MISS JEAN INGELOW.

About her writings there is not the profundity which Swift satirized when he said, "Whatever is dark is deep, stir a puddle and it's deeper than a well." The reader will not mistake the vague for the vast, or the monstrous for the magnificent; her style is that which Whittier tells of—

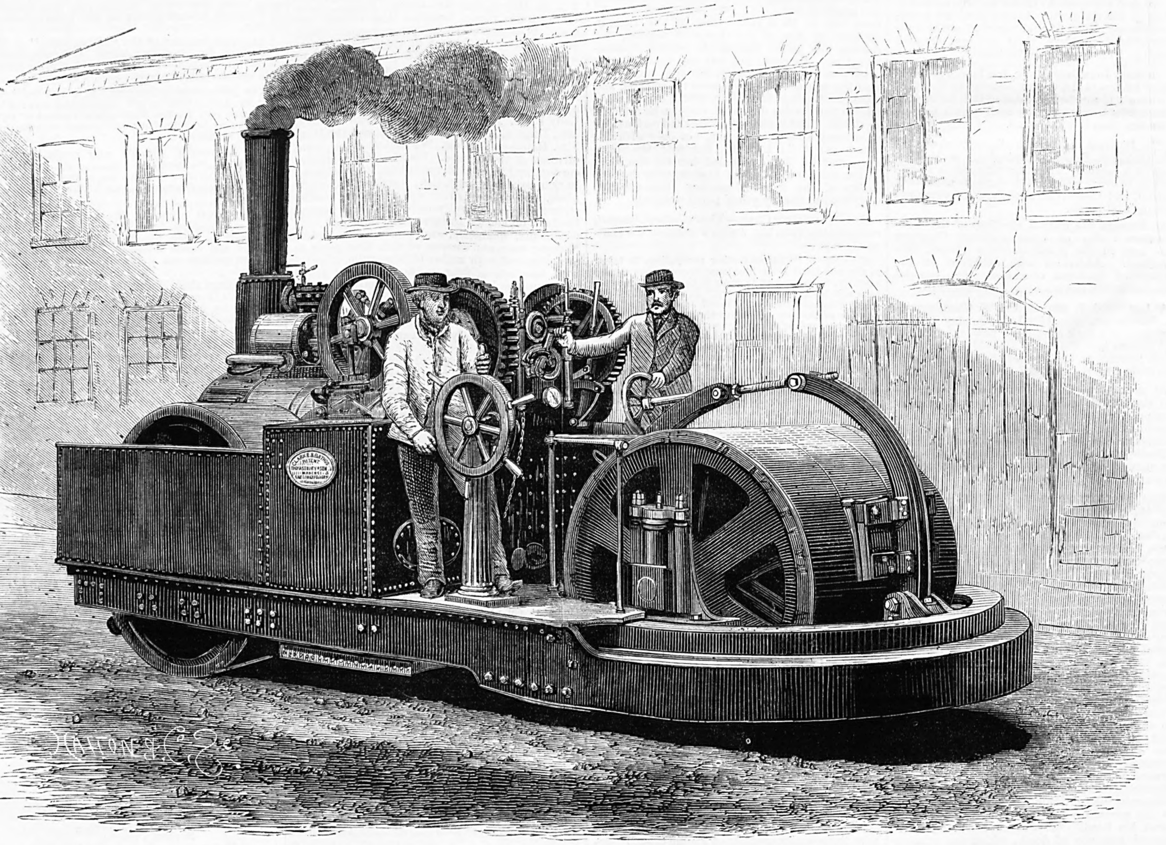
> "Nobleness and meekness in her are so allied,
> That they who judge her by her strength or weakness, see by a single side."

An able writer once said the auguries of critics in reviewing a book have often proved mistakes when they have prophesied from the promise of some volume the rise of a new genius. We, however, think this volume cannot disappoint; there is no telling from it that Miss Ingelow is acquainted with any of her contemporaries. You do not say to yourself "this is like Tennyson or Elizabeth Browning." She is aquainted with them without a doubt, but she has made them rightly and properly her own.

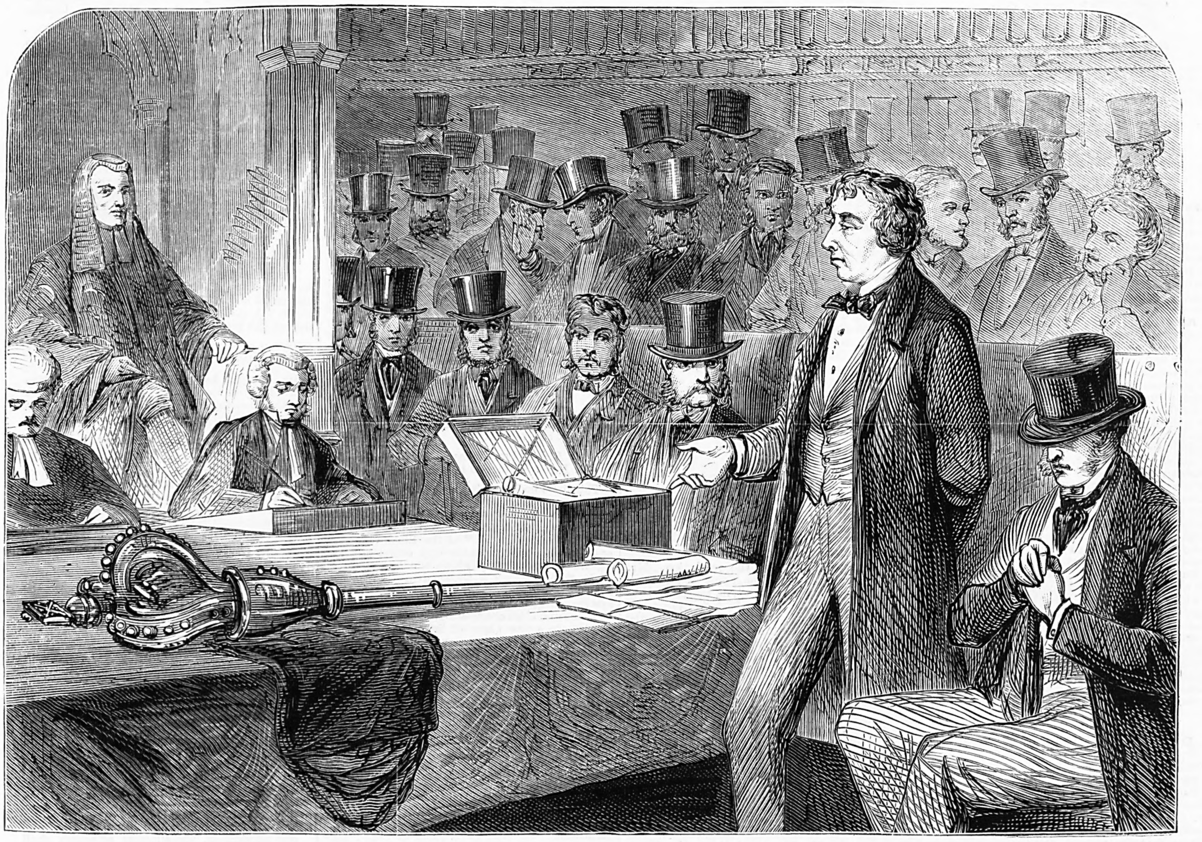
"The Scholars and the Carpenters" is one of the finest of the longer pieces—it is a simple story, containing touches of true genius. Another very beautiful piece is that entitled "The High Tide on the Coast of Lancashire (1571)." It is the tale of the loss of a young mother and her babes by the rising of the tide. We quote the two last verses of a song in "Supper at the Mill," as an example of Miss Ingelow's poetry.

> "Oft have I wooed sweet Lettice White,
> By daylight and by candlelight,
> When we two were apart.
> Some better day come on apace,
> And let me tell her face to face,
> 'Maiden thou hast my heart.'
>
> How gently rock yon poplars high,
> Against the reach of primrose sky,
> With heavens' pale candles stored;
> She sees them all sweet Lettice White;
> I'll e'en go sit again to night
> Beside her ironing board."

Miss Ingelow has got through a vast amount of literary work since her first appearance in public, and she is still one of the hard workers. She has been a continual contributor to the serial literature of the day, in addition to prosecuting more ambitious tasks, such as "Home Thought and Home Scenes," published in 1865 (containing two charmin poems: "The Music of Childhood" and "Law and Justice"); "Studie and Stories," published by Strahan i 1864; and "Stories to a Child," issue the following year. She has writte many a beautiful verse also fo music; but notwithstanding all sh has done for many years, nothin has added so much to her reputatio as the green-covered book whic appeared in 1863.



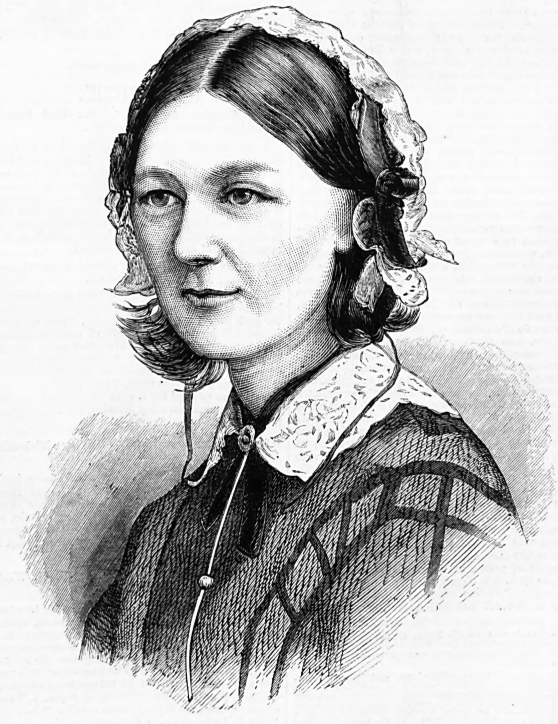
TRIAL OF MESSRS. CLARKE AND BATHO'S PATENT STEAM ROLLER AT BIRMINGHAM.—*From a Photograph by Mr. Thrupp.* *(See page 470.)*



MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE IRISH LAND BILL. *(See page 472.)*

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Florence Nightingale—a lady who has made herself famous by her philanthropic endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean war—was born at Florence, in May, 1820, and is the youngest daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. In early life she enjoyed all the advantages that fall to children of the affluent and refined, of a thorough education and proper training, and in some branches of female education she attained remarkable efficiency. A letter published in 1864 states—"In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science, and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand; and she speaks French, German, and Italian as fluently as her native English." Even from childhood she is said to have had a yearning sympathy with the weak and depressed. The poor schools around Lea Hurst and Embley were the first that reaped the fruits of her goodness as a visitor and teacher; but this would not satisfy her, she sought a broader field wherein to work. She went to London and Edinburgh, where she visited the reformatories and hospitals. Still she was not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatories. She turned her attention to the institutions of the Continent, and in 1851 took up her abode in a house of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for when she had spent three months there she returned to England to be of great service. Hearing that the Hospital for Sick Governesses was languishing for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted her personal energies and private means to its restoration and thorough re-organisation. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea being severely commented upon and condemned, various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady superintendents and nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then War Secretary, Miss Nightingale undertook the organisation and conduct of this body. In the *Times* of Oct. 23, 1854, it was announced that she had been appointed by Government to the office of superintendent of the nurses at Scutari, and she sailed on the 27th of that month, with a staff of forty nurses in the ship *Victis*. On the 23rd of November she was announced as occupied with her arduous duties. No eulogy can do full justice to the energy and devotion she displayed in her self-imposed task. Her labours were most valuable and unremitting, even to the constant peril of her life. Where confusion had before reigned, by affording care and consolation, she saved the lives of many poor helpless creatures; alleviated the sufferings of all, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded as well as the gratitude of her country. Weakened by anxiety and over-work, she was attacked in 1855 with fever, and her recovery was for a time despaired of. We are reminded of a beautiful poem by Longfellow, in honour of the golden deeds of Florence Nightingale. It is as follows:—



MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
  Our hearts, in glad surprise,
  To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
  And lifts us unawares
  Out of all meaner cares.

Honour to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
  And by their overflow
  Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
  The trenches cold and damp,
  The starved and frozen camp,—

The wounded from the battle plain,
The dreary hospitals of pain,
  The cheerless corridors,
  The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in the house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
  Pass through the glimmering gloom,
  And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
  Her shadow as it falls
  Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

She returned to England in August, 1856. It was proposed to give her a public welcome, but her true womanly nature shrank from such a demonstration. The Queen presented her with a costly jewelled ornament, to be worn as a decoration, accompanied by an autograph letter, in which her labours were gracefully acknowledged. A testimonial fund, amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request employed for the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses.

Her health, at all times delicate, sank under the pressure to which it had been subjected abroad; but when settled in her peaceful and happy home amongst the hills of Derbyshire she gained strength, and though debarred by impaired health from actively participating in charitable enterprises, she devoted her pen to the cause so dear to her. In 1859 she published "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work, which had a very large circulation; and in 1863 a third edition of the same work enlarged and for the most part rewritten. In the latter part of 1859 she issued her well-known "Notes on Nursing," which have since run through several editions, and reached, a long time ago, a sale of more than a hundred thousand copies. Though the writer modestly entitles the volume "Notes," it is a most elaborate and comprehensive treatise, in which the subject is cleverly and efficiently handled. In 1863 she published her "Observations on Sanitary State of Army in India." It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a voluminous and confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea. This illustrious lady has a further claim upon her country for the interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

On Friday the debate upon the second reading of the Irish Land Bill was resumed in the House of Commons by Mr. W. H. Gregory, who was followed by Lord Elcho, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Cogan, and Mr. McCarthy Downing. Mr. Disraeli started by admitting that the present position of affairs in Ireland was such as to call for the interference of the Government, and still adhered to the principles of the Bill introduced by his Government in 1852, and passed in a mutilated form in 1860. He did not approve of the provision in the present Bill which would assume that all improvements had been made by the tenant. The wisest course was to fix the *onus probandi* on either party. The first objection he had to urge was against the Ulster custom itself. What was the Ulster custom? There were a variety of customs in Ulster, but there was no such thing as the Custom of Ulster.

What the Government were asking Parliament to do was to legalize the private arrangements of every estate in the north of Ireland. It was always an unwise thing to crystallize in a law what might have worked well as a custom, but if this custom of Ulster was to be legalized, let them at least reject the second clause of the Bill and make one law for the whole country. He objected to that portion of the Bill which provided for advances being made to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, as calculated to create a community of inefficient tenants and poor landlords. He foresaw that if the Bill passed into law it would be necessary to add a special clause giving compensation to persons who had purchased land under the Encumbered Estates Act, and whose parliamentary title secured them against the advancement of any other claims on the part of their tenants than those scheduled on the conveyance of the estate.

The tribunals created by the bill he characterized as the most clumsy and the most heterogeneous in their composition that had ever been brought under the consideration of Parliament, and he denounced the interference with freedom of contract between landlord and tenant as unjustifiable by facts and unwarrantable by law. These amendments in the Bill he adjured the Government to make, lest in time to come Ireland should reproach England that in her hour of difficulty she had been treated as a nation which neither merited justice nor deserved freedom.—Mr. Gladstone, with reference to Mr. Disraeli's demand for freedom of contract, said supposing a landlord contracted with a tenant upon letting him his farm that in case of eviction he should not carry his cause before a judge, what would become of the right hon. gentleman's scheme then?

Mr. Gladstone found matter for congratulation in the fact that the Government Bill had so well borne the ordeal of four nights' close debate. The principle of the Bill had not been in any degree shaken, but he felt bound to admit that there were several points in which necessity for alteration had been shown. The clause which related to the agricultural labourer, and the provision relating to the payment of county cess where the value of the premises did not exceed £4, would require modification. A more complete separation must be established in clause No. 3 between damages for eviction and payment for improvements, and the experimental character of the system of loans for public money for the purchase of holdings would need to be more distinctly marked. The law of distress might also be reconsidered in connection with the working of the Bill, but he could hold out no hope of alteration in the clause which dealt with the custom of Ulster.

The right hon. gentleman reviewed and answered in detail the objections which had been reiterated by the various speakers during the debate, and concluded by making an eloquent appeal to the movers of the amendment not to take upon themselves the responsibility of rejecting a measure which secured for the occupiers of the soil in Ireland more than their brethren in England or Scotland ever dreamed of attaining.

After a few words from Sir Patrick O'Brien, the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 442 against 11. The Bill was read a second time. The result of the division was received with loud cheering.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Granville briefly sketched the measure to give Parliament further powers enabling them to deal with Irish disturbance; but as the Bill was to be brought before the other House on Thursday his lordship abstained from entering into details.

On the same evening in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the Bill would provide for the control of persons moving about at night, would give compensation to the victims of outrages and their relations, and would provide additional facilities for obtaining evidence. The Bill would only be for a limited period, and would not interfere with personal liberty.—Viscount Crichton moved a vote of censure on the Irish Executive, for dismissing Captain Coote from the position of High Sheriff of the county of Monaghan, and for the appointment of his successor. Colonel Leslie seconded the motion, which was opposed on behalf of the Government by Mr. C. Fortescue, and on a division negatived by 183 to 118.—Mr. Foster having moved the second reading of the Education Bill, without comment, Mr. Dixon moved his amendment—that no Bill will afford a satisfactory or permanent settlement which leaves the question of religious education in schools supported by the public funds to be determined by local authorities.

His chief objection to this part of the Bill was that it would introduce strife and animosity into all the districts of the country, and that in the end the minority would be called on to pay for teaching the religion of the majority. For himself, he was for excluding no more of religious teaching than was absolutely necessary; but the Bill as it stood would strengthen the friends of secular education, who would not only exclude the teaching of Christian dogma, but of Christian precept, from the schools. He warned the House that if the denominational system were adopted here it could not be refused to Ireland, and he would infinitely prefer to transplant the Irish National system here. A Conscience Clause, however well drawn, he showed to be unsatisfactory and unworkable, and after justifying his unusual course in interposing at this stage, he intimated that he would not press the resolution if Mr. Forster's explanation were satisfactory.

Mr. Illingworth seconded the resolution. Mr. Forster complained that the point at issue was not fairly raised by the resolution, inasmuch as it suggested no alternative mode for disposing of the religious difficulty. He admitted that the mode proposed by the Bill was open to objection, but he maintained that it was the least objectionable. He pronounced, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, against secular education; and replying to other objections, he denied that the Bill gave exceptional advantages to the Church, or that the rights of Dissenters were left unprotected, and he offered to consider in committee any suggestions for securing these principles or for regulating the discretion of the Local Boards. He pointed out, too, to Mr. Dixon, that every dogma of the Education League might be carried out under the Bill if the majority in any district were in favour of it. The debate was adjourned until Tuesday, when it was resumed by Mr. Winterbotham, who was followed by Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Miall, Sir R. Palmer, and Mr. Lowe; the latter said all he Government asked was that the House should go into Committee, and there argue it out. The debate was again adjourned until Friday.

Street Tramways and the Ordinary Traffic.—The *Bullionist*, discussing this subject, thinks there can exist no question of the feasibility of laying down such lines of communication in our main streets without injuriously interfering with the ordinary carriage traffic. Experience has solved the doubts and difficulties felt some years back when tramways were first introduced. Those difficulties were at that time real, because the scheme presented was crude, and the methods of carrying it into execution were ill-considered and imperfect. They have disappeared under a more thoughtful and careful study of the matter, and by the actual and final test of practice it has been found that tramway cars can run along thoroughfares without in the least degree disturbing the regular traffic. In Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Salford they are in operation; in the former populous and crowded emporium, in which the quantities of heavy merchandise conveyed on wagons through the streets is greater than even in London, they are described on authority as being in every way a success. The metropolitan lines authorised last session are not yet complete; and it must be obvious that in a great city like London a general system, connected throughout, will be necessary before the full public utility of street tramways can be arrived at. At present, in London alone, are seven companies seeking parliamentary powers for the construction of 125 miles of these ways, and other bills are promoted for similar powers in respect to Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and Portsmouth; in all 515 miles of road, demanding a capital of four millions. We are not surprised at this. The committee of last session went very carefully into the question, and the result of that inquiry was that the committee was satisfied that tramways were no longer to be considered a mere experiment. We must do the Board of Trade the justice of saying that it seems to have grasped the importance of the question thoroughly. Meanwhile the private bills are temporarily postponed, as is inevitable. The Government measure will no doubt become law this session, to judge of its reception by the House, which was a very favourable one. The moment it has received the Royal Assent the tramways may be begun. That capital will flow into so promising a channel may safely be assumed; and in the course of a couple of years, at the furthest, we may expect to find this cheap and simple complement to our facilities for locomotion added, and the lines in fair, if not full operation.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.—Those maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that both Cholera and diarrhœa originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They concentrate in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, manhood, and old age. [563

LITERATURE.

No Appeal. A Novel. In three volumes. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

A bright readable story, written in a quiet natural style, "No Appeal" will be a popular library book. Old as the hills, the story is nevertheless interesting. Love and deceit, human passion and human sin; these are always old, yet always new. The author has done his or her best to ring the changes upon man's infidelity and woman's trusting faith, and with eminent success. Richard Fitzgerald and Frank Stone are schoolfellows. Fitz. is a scoundrel, Frank an honest manly fellow. They both love the same girl; but Richard wins and marries her. Meanwhile he ought to have married another, Fanny Somebody, a fisherman's daughter (*that* "Fisherman's Pride," not ours), whom he cruelly deserts. This secret is Fitzgerald's Nemesis, and at last he succumbs to the inevitable fate that awaits in all good honest novels the cowardly liar and the betrayer of "lovely woman." Further than this it would not be fair to indicate the nature of the story. Here and there the narrative sparkles with a well-told every-day incident. The sketch of Dr. Sumpter's school is admirable; as is also a morning in a surgery. The author is evidently acquainted with all he or she describes, school life, Doctor's life, sea-side life. Fitzgerald's patient wife, and the brave womanly daughter of the old fisherman, are creations as far above the level of the ordinary Mudie novel, as "No Appeal" is above the ordinary Mudie book in sentiment and morality.

Infant Life; Its Nurture and Care. By E. N. G. Sampson Low and Co.

This little book of fifty-four pages ought to be worth its weight in gold to every young mother in the country. It is written by a highly cultivated mother who has reared a large family in "the green borderland" of the Black Country; and this *brochure* contains and commends the *regimé* of the nursery which she has adopted. It is, therefore, not a theory deduced from abstract science, or from medical authorities, but a system of practice based upon very long experience and close observation. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., in a few pages of introduction, speaks of it in the highest terms as a nursery guide of great value. We have read it with great interest, and can commend it as the best shilling's worth of information on this important subject ever presented to the public.

Youthful Impulse and Mature Reflection. By Frederick Bolingbroke Ribbans, L.LD. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

Here we have a book of fugitive poems and translations—simple, pretty, and quiet, by a poet of refined taste and learning, well-known in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen. The book takes its title from a kind of dialogue in the opening pages between "Youthful Impulse" and "Mature Reflection" on love, physic, and divinity; suggested probably by Tennyson's "Two-voices." The work—dedicated to Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq.—is made up of about forty pieces, preceded by a charming photograph of Tintern Abbey. There is also a poem in praise of this "solemn, stately, noble, pile." We notice also a "Riddle: addressed to the author, on the first appearance of these poems, by the Rev. E. J. Rawlins, M.A., late rector of Fiddington," who, in three short verses, tries to make "alone" rhyme with "gone," "wound" with "found," and "forbad" with "spread." There are some good and perfect lines in the poem "On Quitting the Scenes of Early Youth," and the verses "To Fanny" are also very pretty. Altogether we quite agree that this is a "dainty little volume of dainty verse."

NEW MUSIC.

"Les Gardes du Roi." Par Carl Luini. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

A stirring and somewhat lengthy piece in four flats. The changes are cleverly executed, and the piece is one of the most complete of its class we have seen for some time. It deserves to become a great favourite in the drawing-room. Not only is Carl Luini becoming a great favourite with the French, but his popularity is every day increasing in England, and the position he has gained in the musical world has been well earned.

"Medicine Jack." By Alfred Scott Gatty. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

This is a serio-comic song written and composed by one who is winning for himself a high place for such productions—A. S. Gatty, whom we have before taken the opportunity of complimenting for his neat productions. His chief merit lies in being amusing and witty without being vulgar, and this is no insignificant accomplishment. "Medicine Jack" is really funny, and we advise our readers to send for a copy before they are all sold. The comic drawing forming the frontispiece is well done.

"La Vivandiere." By Brinley Richards. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

Notwithstanding all the beautiful pieces (universally acknowledged to be such) that have emanated from this fine musician we find him still hard at work, producing music as charming as ever. "La Vivandière" is *un morceau militaire*, and we may safely recommend it to our readers.

"Old English Melodies." By G. F. West. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

The idea carried out under this head is to select some of the good old English song tunes, clothe them in variations—not too rampant and wild, where the melody is often lost—but nice simple changes, without loosing the air of the song. We infer there will be a series of such performances brought out in future from the same quarter, for the piece before us is "No. 1," and of course we take it that there will be "No, 2," "No. 3," and so on. We hope so, at all events, for we like No. 1 very much. The melodies here selected are "Pray Goody," and "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" The performance—a really praiseworthy one—is inscribed to Miss Dawes. Mr. West is generally admitted to be one of the best transcribers for the pianoforte.

"The Monogram Caprice." Composed by Henry Wedlake, and arranged for the Pianoforte by Willie Pape. London: Charles Jefferys.

Considered apart, the title-page of this work is one of the best things of its kind we have ever seen, and is alone worth the price of the piece thrice told. But if possible the music surpasses the title page: it is lively and pretty throughout. There is quick work for the fingers, but it is easy to play notwithstanding, and we heartily wish it success. We may inform our readers that if they have any desire to hear Mr. Willie Pape perform, their wish cannot be gratified for he has retired from public duty, and only performs for Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. *The Monogram Caprice* is inscribed to James Macmichael, monogram and heraldic designer.

"Thy Voice is Near." By Brinley Richards. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

The melody is by W. T. Wrighton, and transcribed for the pianoforte by Brinley Richards, and credit is due to both. The name of the composer is a sufficient guarantee as to the genuineness of this piece.

"Twilight Polka." By Adam Wright Robert Cocks and Co.

Mr. Wright has written some good music, better far than the *Twilight Polka*, but we rather like the piece for all that. It is excellent dance music, and there is a picture worth all the money.

Six Studies. By Adam Wright. London: Robert Cocks & Co.

Mr. Wright here embraces a double object—to please and to instruct. These studies skilfully arranged for the pianoforte are intended as an introduction to the classical works of the great Masters—Cramer, Heller, &c. We quite agree that "without attempting for one moment to undervalue *technical studies*, which are indispensable to give power and elasticity to the fingers, yet it is impossible for the pupil to become an accomplished player unless with the practice of technical studies the ear is cultivated to observe every variety of rhythm, and every gradation of tone." It is therefore of the greatest importance that at the outset a pupil should be taught to phrase a melody well, and be helped to obtain the power of *tempo rubato*, "for it is only as mechanical power is combined with an intelligent rendering of every piece of music studies that the pupil can arrive at perfection in the art." Well said, Mr. Wright.

NOTES ON NOVELTIES.

[Under this head we propose to devote a portion of our space to the insertion of the titles of all such patents sealed during the week preceding our publication, the subjects of which shall appear to possess interest for readers in the Midland districts. We shall also, when at liberty to do so, publish short descriptions—occasionally illustrated—of any such inventions as will admit of a condensed report. We think this application of a portion of our columns will not fail to be of value to many of our readers, belonging, as they do, to a district so rich in invention, and one which contributes so largely to swell the store of genius to be found in the records of the Patent Office.]

LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's Hill, and 56, Ann Street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in fastenings for carriage doors. T. Wheatley and W. Wheatley, Glasgow.

Improvements in treating grain. J. Polson, Paisley.

An improved press bed. W. E. Gedge, London. (A communication from C. M. Fleury, Chartres, France.)

A machine for twisting and curling hair, for use in stuffing beds, furniture, and like purposes. P. Wisdom, New York, U.S.

An improved drying machine, with application of central ventilation. W. E. Gedge, London. (A communication from E. Welter, Paris.)

An improved automatic railway carriage or car brake. B. Hunt, London. (A communication from A. J. Walker, and T. E. Whitcomb, Lynn, Essex.)

Improvements in velocipedes. M. Doirier, Dordogne, France.

Improvements in the manufacture of sunshades and umbrellas. J. Willis, Sheffield.

Inprovements in screw wrenches and screw spanners. J. Asbury, Worcester.

Improvements in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and slabs or blocks for building purposes. J. Woodward, Darlington, Durham.

Improvements in the manufacture of Portland cement. W. Goreham and L. White, Swanscombe, Kent.

Improvements in mowing and reaping machines. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from G. W. N. Yost, F. W. Andrews, L. Stewart, and H. A. Hutson, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Cure of Consumption, by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—Messrs. Bell and Co., 6, Cross Shore-street, Greenock, write: "We know a gentleman who was so far gone in consumption that his case had been given up as hopeless by three physicians, but after taking the wafers for a short time has been able to resume his employment," &c. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, and have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d. per box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

"Gentility" will show itself everywhere, and nowhere perhaps more than at church. This is strikingly illustrated by what has just happened in Paris. On the occasion of the first Lenten sermon preached at the Tuileries, the gentlemen, by the Duke of Bassano's request, appeared in white ties and black (tail?) coats—the ladies were radiant in elegant morning costume! The congregation (says the paragraphist) was exceedingly select—probably more select than numerous.

A memorial to Daniel De Foe is being erected in Bunhill-fields burial-ground, which has been lately restored, and which contains De Foe's remains. By the month of May it is hoped the monument will be finished. By the way, it may interest some of our young readers to know that the father of the great Daniel was a butcher in Fore-street, Cripplegate, London. The *City Press* assures us that the elder De Foe paid a fine of £10 to the Butchers' Company "to exempt his son from the duties then imposed upon members of the fraternity." This fact is recorded in the archives of the Butchers' Guild. But for this fatherly kindness "Robinson Crusoe" might never have been written!

It is sufficiently terrible to think of a Bishop writing bad grammar; but what is that to our two Archbishops inditing, by their joint hands, a letter in which the grammar is so bad that, to quote a correspondent of the *Times*, a schoolboy might be ashamed of it? Writing to the Archbishop of Armagh—"The Archbishops begin with a pronoun singular 'my' ('My Dear Lord Archbishop'), and then go on with a plural pronoun 'we' and 'our' throughout the letter, until their Graces come to the conclusion, when they combine the plural and singular together by saying 'We are, my dear Lord Archbishop.' Surely 'my dear,' means dear to me. Who is 'me' when two persons are writing and signing the letter?" Let Mr. Spurgeon reply.

There is a new sensation at the Holborn Amphitheatre. One Fraulein Laura performs nightly upon a wire as high in the air as was the rope upon which Blondin used to walk. The Fraulein "traverses the wire with her feet in baskets, with her hands and feet manacled; blindfold, and enveloped in a sack; with a wheelbarrow, and will carry a young lady across," if one can be found willing to risk her neck in company with the Fraulein. It is the greatest sensation at present out; the Londoners flock in shoals to see it; and the proprietor of the show truly calls it "the most astounding exhibition ever witnessed." Some night the Fraulein's foot will slip, there will be a terrible cry for help, and the Fraulein's mangled body will be carried from the circus!

Fraulein Laura's performance at the Holborn Amphitheatre is not, after all, save that the performer is a woman, more sensational or more dangerous than an exhibition which we witnessed at a Birmingham Music-hall the other night. A gymnast, of marvellous pluck and skill, swings on the trapéze from one end of the place to the other, leaves go of the rope, turns a somersault in his descent, and is caught by his brother acrobat, who is swinging from another trapéze over the stage. On the night we were present the intrepid—"foolhardy" some would call him—trapézeist alighted on one side of his head, as it appeared to us! Yet the audience were in no wise disconcerted, and were half frantic with delight when the feat was successfully repeated.

There has been an incorrect paragraph in the papers concerning Mr. Charles Dickens. A telegram to some of the provincial journals stated that the author of "Pickwick" had been sent for by her Majesty with a view to conferring upon the distinguished writer some honour which the newspaper paragraph did not specify. The *Telegraph* promptly contradicted the announcement, and told us that Mr. Dickens's visit to her Majesty was "in obedience to the express desire of a most ardent admirer of his works naturally anxious to make the personal acquaintance of their distinguished author." Court honours for Charles Dickens! Why, what Sovereign (and may Victoria's royal shadow never grow less!) could confer upon Dickens a greater honour than that which he has long possessed—the honour of being one of the foremost representatives of English literature!

The production of "Philomel," at the Globe Theatre, led to a letter in the *Times*, Feb. 16, signed "Emma Robinson, author of 'Whitefriars,' 'Which Wins—Love or Money?'" in which the lady asserted that the play was "taken without leave asked," from the latter of the two novels just mentioned; and, in a letter to the *Times*, Feb. 21, Mr. Craven frankly owned that, to a certain extent, the lady's soft impeachment was not without foundation. The authoress of "Whitefriars" has thus divulged her real name, and emerged from her anonymity; and Mr. Olphar Hamst, in his *Handbook of Fictitious Names* (1868), must (if that work attains a second edition) alter the name of Miss *Jane* Robinson (pp. 146, 213,) to Miss *Emma*. Her novel of "Which Wins?"—the opening portion of which has been utilised by Mr. Craven—was published in 1863; but the first part of it had appeared in 1861, in Mr. Charles Mackay's serial *Robin Goodfellow*, of which only twelve numbers were issued. Its other serial tale, which was also similarly strangled in its birth, was the now famous "Lady Audley's Secret," Miss Robinson's novel of "Whitefriars" was dramatised by Mr. W. T. Townsend, 1850; and her historical comedy of "Richelieu in Love, or the Youth of Charles I.," was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, October 30, 1852, with the chief characters impersonated by Messrs. Webster, Leigh Murray, Howe, Parselle, Rogers, J. Bland, Miss A. Vining, and Mesdames Stirling, Selby, and L. S. Buckingham. The comedy, which was afterwards prohibited, was printed and published by Westerton, 1852. Why did not Miss Robinson herself dramatise her novel, "Which Wins?"

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Two centuries ago the only English scientific periodical then appearing, the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," had its numbers for a time continuously taken up with papers and letters about a surgical process which, it was thought, would be tantamount to administering doses of *elixir vitæ* to declining lungs. Some learned doctor suggested that animals suffering from disease should be bled, and that for every ounce of bad blood drawn from them, an equivalent of good blood from a healthy animal should be injected into their veins. The thing was tried, and so far succeeded that from beasts the physicians passed their experiments on to men; and they were to a great extent successful with them also. Not only to supply bad blood intentionally removed was the operation applied, but also to making up losses from accident or failure of the blood-making process. *Transfusion* was the name given to the method. We do not often hear of its use now-a-days; indeed, it is so rare, that a recent case deserves mention as a surgical curiosity. In the early trials calves' blood was used to supply the human deficiency, but naturally that of a man must be the best for his kind. The case alluded to was that of a lady in Dublin, who was suffering from uterine hœmorrhage. So low had she become from loss of blood, that death seemed inevitable: she is said to have been dying, when ten ounces of blood were taken from her healthy husband and injected into her veins. The result was most successful; let us hope the benefit may be a lasting one. There is something touching in the idea of a man thus literally opening his heart to give away his life's blood for another's safety. Some of us have known poems and stories worked out of poorer themes than this.

Any proposal that promises to facilitate the saving of life at sea deserves at least the recognition of publicity. The virtues of the life-buoy are well established; but there are times when the saving help it offers may be of no avail to a drowning man. This happens at night when the buoy, thrown out upon the sea, is invisible through the darkness. The remedy would be to illuminate it; but how is this to be accomplished? At Toulon they have been trying a plan which appears hopeful. It consists in attaching to the buoy another floating body carrying a supply of phosphide of calcium, which, on becoming wet, spontaneously emits phosphuretted hydrogen, and this being luminous, forms a beacon light to guide the hapless being who has gone overboard towards the floating refuge.

In bygone days an announcement of a shower of sanguinary rain would have struck terror wherever it was heard. Now we can record such a phenomenon merely as a curious meteorological fact. In the middle of last month an impetuous south-west wind drove across the Adriatic sea, and there succeeded great falls of rain in the southern regions of Italy, and of snow in the northern parts of the peninsula. The atmosphere assumed a ruddy colour, which the buildings and terrestrial objects reflected; and at one time the snow was found to be dyed yellow, whereas what had fallen before and what fell after was perfectly white. Along with the rain, too, there came quantities of fine dust. At Rome, at Pênes, at Moncalieri, and elsewhere this dust and the tinted snow were collected, and the colouring matter was subjected to analysis by a chemist in the Technical Institute of Gênes. He found that it was composed of earthy powder with, however, an admixture of animal substances. Previous analysis of similar earthy rain had given almost identical results, and when the dates of the earlier falls in the same regions were collated, it was evident that they constituted a periodical phenomenon, and that the time of their occurrence was nearly always at the approach of the equinox. Moreover, all followed in the wake of tempests coming from the African continent. The obvious inference is that the dusty matter is carried up by the winds from the sandy deserts of Africa and borne therewith across the Mediterranean, catching up any insects and animalculæ that come in its way, and occasionally also gathering salt from any sea-spray it may encounter. A lengthy article on these "Marvellous Rains" appeared in an early number of the *Illustrated Midland News*.

The May-bug is the curse of the French agriculturist. In late years curious paragraphs have appeared in the native journals about the amounts paid to children and others for hunting the larvæ, and also concerning the uses to which the insects' bodies could be turned: one proposition being to make railway grease of them, another to render them edible. Somebody actually sent a dish of them to table! A prize has just been promised by the French Agricultural Society for a method of destroying the bugs and the grubs on a large scale. The award is to be made in 1872, and proposals will be received till the close of 1871. Three thousand francs is the amount offered, and it may be taken either in money or in the shape of a work of art, at the pleasure of the successful competitor.

It has been stated in print that an American has constructed an electro-magnetic engine no larger than will pack into a hat-box, and that will, nevertheless, drive a sewing-machine. It would be a blessing to many households if a motive so small, yet so powerful, could be procured; but the present writer takes leave to doubt the immediate possibility—and he speaks as one who has witnessed some persistent attempts to drive a sewing-machine by magnetic engines. He has indeed seen one so impelled, in which the needle made some eighty or ninety stitches a minute; but no machine-sempstress would call this working. In this case the mere magnetic engine was a small affair, but the battery required to feed it with electricity filled the space of many hat-boxes; and he presumes that the American contrivance requires a similar capacious power generator. To work a sewing-machine effectively it is requisite to have in some form or other one-eighth part of a horse-power at disposal, and no small galvanic apparatus can evolve this much.

Apropos of matters electrical, a French physicist, M. Delaurier, puts forth a new theory of electricity. It is, in brief, that electricity is only one form of the protean element which we call heat. The sparks which are drawn from a frictional machine are, he urges, electricity produced by heat from the friction; and the currents generated in galvanic batteries are not due to chemical actions, but to the heat which those actions give rise to. His hypothesis is very fully argued.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Mr. Topham must be congratulated on perhaps the best race for the Grand National in every way that has yet taken place. The class of horses engaged was exceptionally good, the weights so nicely adjusted that twenty out of the twenty-three runners were backed up to the start; the race was run very fast, and the finish could not have been surpassed. There can be little doubt that the Colonel is greatly indebted for his double victory to the beautiful handling of George Stevens, who has now won this race five times. His riding on this occasion was a perfect masterpiece of art. He lay off with his horse for most of the journey, never bustling him in the least, but patiently waiting till they were in the straight for home, and then coming with one grand Chifney rush and winning with a little to spare. On the strength of his second victory, the Colonel has been unanimously pronounced the best steeplechaser in England. He may be so, but we think the conclusion a little hasty, as Pearl Diver was giving him 9lbs.—and over this country every ounce tells—and had the old horse been ridden out he would have finished close up with the two leaders. We do not think he received a 9lb. beating; but of course it is impossible to say what the Colonel had in hand. Primrose was very unfortunate, and considering her broken stirrup leather, and her desperate burst over the plough, she ran a very great mare. Fan did manage to get over two fields, and at this rate of progression she will go the entire course in about 1880. Those Siamese twins, Alcibiade and Hall Court, once more appeared; the former went the whole journey and finished about eighth, but the latter, who is fairly used up, probably terminated a lengthened cross-country career by a bad break-down.

It was fortunate that the Grand National excited so much interest and attention, for the remainder of the Liverpool programme was lamentably weak. Old Salliet and Fordham placed the Trial Stakes to Trumpeter's account, and Perambulator, Mr. Rayner's lucky 150 guinea purchase, won another race. The two met on the following day, when the old mare, who promises to be quite a second Queen of Trumps, gave the colt 29lbs. and a neck beating over six furlongs, which is about as far as either of them can get comfortably. The ever green Honesty commenced what is sure to be another winning season in the Aintree Plate, with 8st. 12lb. on his back. The Liverpool Spring Cup, which has been rendered famous by the double victory of Knight of the Garter, one of the grandest thoroughbreds that ever looked through a bridle, fell to Free Trade, a very useful son of Caractacus, who was not at all fancied by his party. Fordham made a brilliant effort with Silenus; but the horse was shut in when near home, and had to put up with his last year's place of second. The two miles and three-quarters of the Sefton Steeplechase seemed exectly to suit The Nun, who won pretty easily from Lord Waldegrave; but a gloom was cast over the whole meeting by the fatal accident which happened in this race. Mr. Edwards—whose real name is Ede—our most successful gentleman jockey, was on Chippenham, and at the first jump the horse fell heavily, and rolled completely over his rider, whose foot remained in one of the stirrups, and who was dragged along for a short distance. When he was picked up, it was found that every rib on his right side was broken, and it is believed that some of them penetrated the lungs. He remained unconscious till his death, which took place on Sunday evening. Mr. Ede was always an enthusiastic horseman, and by long practice he had become equal to almost any professional either on the flat or across country. He was also an ardent cricketer, and quite a tower of strength to the Hampshire Eleven.

We have also to chronicle the death of Sam Rogers, who breathed his last at Newmarket on Monday. He had not appeared in the saddle for about seven or eight years, but in his prime he had no equal. For something like thirty years he was quite the premier jockey, and his elegant seat and determined finish will never be forgotten by those who have seen him ride. He was a trainer for a short period, and took charge of Admiral Rous's horses; but ill-health compelled him to abandon the pursuit. We regret that we must also include in the obituary list the name of Mr. Philip Powter, a most honourable and straightforward metropolitan bookmaker, who died of bronchitis on Saturday last.

The present Earl of Derby has no sympathy with racing, so the breeding stud which was formed by his late father and grandfather has just been dispersed. The nine yearlings, seven of which were by Cape Flyaway, averaged only 63gs.; the highest priced one was a fine St. Albans—Inspiration colt, which went cheap at 260gs. Cape Flyaway himself made 660gs., and the other stallion, De Clare, who was such a favourite for the Derby in Wild Dayrell's year, but broke down on the Sunday before the race, was sold for 105gs. The mares did better as regards price. The American Summerside fetched 330gs.; Mr. Blenkiron gave 500gs. for Basquine, the dam of Bonnie Katie and Mantilla; Inspiration, by Newminster from Canezou, made 750gs.; while Repulse, who in the "scarlet and white hoops" of the late Marquis of Hastings just beat Bayonette for the One Thousand in 1866, headed the list at 1,000gs.

The Scarisbrick Cup at the South Lancashire (Southport) meeting obtained 93 entries, which is a falling off since Bab-at-the-Bowster beat 127 others in '68. Several Waterloo Cup dogs ran; but neither Requiem nor S.S. won a single course. Cavalier went well till he met Jerry, by Blaze—Blushing Rose, who defeated him in the fifth ties, and then beat Gulf Stream, recently purchased for £7 10s., in the final course. Tranmere, by St. George—Blue Bell, won the Southport Stakes, in which Bell of Portland, own sister to Bed of Stone, was beaten in the first round. Wilkinson, who has quite recovered from his recent illness, slipped as well as ever.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH FELONY.

At the Chester-le-street Police Court, on Friday, George Briggs, a solicitor of Gateshead, was charged with stealing a silver-plated spoon from the Lambton Hotel, and remanded for a week. The spoon was found upon him, and a pawn ticket for a number of forks, spoons, &c. Briggs is about sixty years of age, and has practised for thirty years in Gateshead. He is addicted to drink.

A POLICEMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

John Norman, a policeman, stationed at Slingsby, has been committed for trial at York Assizes for having caused the death of Alfred Bowes Barugh, aged 24, who was struck on the head by Norman's truncheon, at Malton steeplechases. There had been a riot and the police charged the mob. The deceased did not take any part in it. The case caused great excitement and ill-feeling towards the police.

A COMMERCIAL ROBBED OF £600.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Saturday, Clara Beaumont was charged with robbing Thomas William Robertson, a London commercial traveller, but as the prosecutor did not appear she was discharged. The officer said that Robertson told him that he took the prisoner to a wine house, and while there she picked his pocket of £600 in notes. He discovered the theft and got part of the money back. He at first thought he had got all, but afterwards missed £50 and gave the woman in charge.

A FORGER CAPTURED.

On Thursday night, James C. Cunninghame, who absconded from Sunderland charged with extensive forgeries on Messrs. Backhouse's Bank, was arrested at Tynemouth, and brought before the Sunderland magistrates on Friday. Prisoner has shaved off his moustache. He presented a very careworn and altered appearance. He was remanded. The amount of the forgeries is £3,000. He had forwarded his banker's balance-sheet showing his estate would realise £4,000, and thought that it was over. It is expected that a dividend of 15s. will be paid.

A LONDON "AGENCY."

At Bow-street, on Friday, Mr. Charles Ricketts, an army surgeon on half-pay, and his sister, Miss Mary Ricketts, appeared to summonses before Mr. Flowers, charged with obtaining money under false pretences and conspiring together to defraud. Mr. Macdonald attended to prosecute, and Mr. Butler Rigby, instructed by Mr. Dixon Rigby, supported the defendants. Mr. Macdonald, in opening the case, said that, in consequence of the numerous advertisements of "Miss Maud Hamilton's Governesses' and Servants' Agency," many young women, with small capital, had been induced by promises of situations with a salary of £80 a year to pay a premium of about £40. Branches of the establishment, they were told, were about to be started, and it was the management of these places the young women were supposed to superintend. The premiums were paid and the appointments taken, but the young women soon found that there was no business to attend to, and the only visitors who appeared to call were "duns." Distresses were put in the "branches" for rent. The chief office was in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, and this was reported to be in a flourishing condition, producing £1 a day. "Miss Maud Hamilton" was no other than Miss Ricketts, and the monetary part of the business was conducted by her brother, the other defendant. The hearing of the summonses was adjourned.

ACTION AGAINST A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

At Stafford Assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Martin, Miss Marian Macnamara, a burlesque actress, playing under the name of Taylor, sued Mr. Mercer H. Simpson, manager of the Birmingham Theatre Royal, for £186. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Motteram were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Matthews, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffits for the defendant.—Early last year Mr. Simpson engaged Miss Taylor to play a part called the Elf, or the Witch, in "Robinson Crusoe," which he was about to produce in the American theatres. He entered into an engagement, by which he bound himself to pay her a salary of £18 for eight performances per week, and £1 for each extra performance. The agreement was to last for six months, but might be terminated in three months. The party arrived in New York on the 18th of April. During the first three weeks Miss Taylor was paid in full. At the end of the next week £19 was sent to plaintiff. She saw Mr. Simpson and told him she expected £24, and should not act for less, although he asked her to reduce her salary, as the others had done. She acted during the next week. At that time she went to the Theatre (Woods) for the morning performance, but she was told that she would not be allowed to go in. Mr. Simpson, through his solicitor, offered to pay her £75 to conclude the agreement. She now claimed her salary during the remaining part of the three months, for the expense of her passage back to England. In cross-examination by Mr. Matthews, Miss Taylor admitted that she was dissatisfied with the performance in America because she found there that the part of the Elf, instead of being a new part specially written for her, as had been agreed, was a subordinate part, and as a star *artiste* she considered that it was lowering her professional reputation in taking it, and because Miss Longmore, a London actress, was placed over her.—The defence was that because of these circumstances Miss Taylor insisted upon leaving, broke off her engagement, and that the £30 paid into court was sufficient to meet Miss Taylor's expenses and loss.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £118, less £30 paid into court.

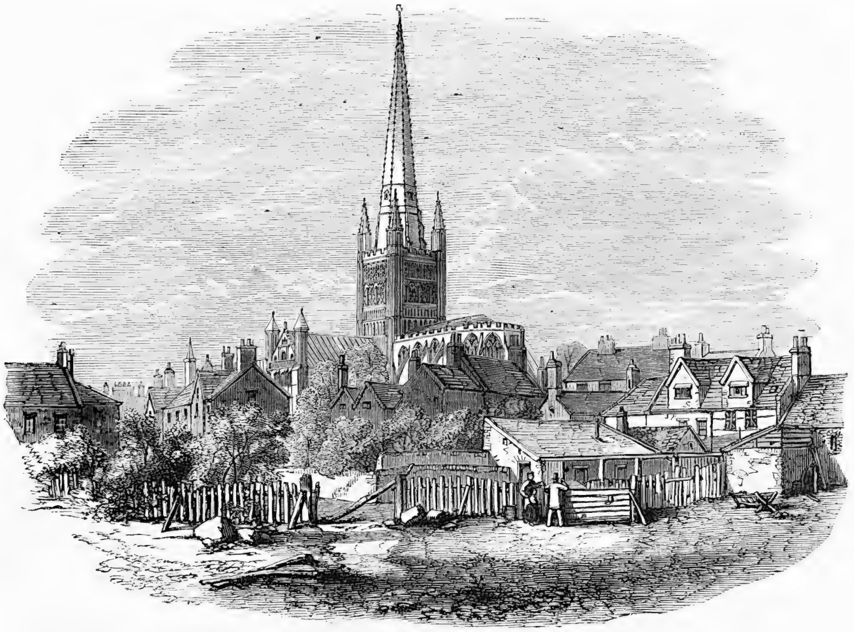
It is intended to erect a suitable monument to Luther at Eisleben, the town where he was born. It is hoped it will be completed before the 10th November, 1883, the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformer's birth.

THE DISTRESS IN JERUSALEM.—Sir Moses Montefiore writes to say that a few days after the publication of the appeal from the Jews of Jerusalem several contributions were sent to him, which he forwarded to the sixteen congregations:—

"It appeared to me, however, probable that similar distress might prevail among the other communities of the Holy City, and in reply to my inquiries, I received the following telegram:—'Poorer classes, all communities suffering; scarcity water; crops threaten fail.' As soon as this reached me I forwarded on my own account to the Bishop of Jerusalem and Her Britannic Majesty's consul, Mr. Moore, one hundred pounds to the governor of the city for distribution among the suffering Mahometan population, being the same amount I had remitted on my own behalf on the 23rd ultimo, to Jerusalem, for the assistance of my co-religionists. I now desire to state that I shall be happy to forward any donations which I may henceforth receive, to be distributed in such manner and among such classes as the donors may direct."

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.



NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

The oldest parts of the edifice of which we give an illustration on this page may be regarded, says Mr. G. K. Blyth, in his "Companion to the Cathedral Church of Norwich," as the work of Herbert de Losing, or Losinga, who, in A.D. 1091, came from Normandy with William Rufus, and purchased the bishopric for £1,900 of William Galsagus, Balfagus, or Beaufo. Herbert was a simonist, and the Pope sentenced him to lose his pastoral staff and ring, and commanded him to build certain churches and monasteries as a penance for his sins. Herbert laid the foundation of the cathedral in 1096, having removed the see from Thetford to Norwich in 1094. He died July 22nd, 1119. Blomefield assigns to this bishop the erection of the "choir and aisles, the transepts, and the central tower." He also states that Eborard, the successor of Herbert, completed the cathedral by building the "whole nave, or body of the church, and its two aisles, from the anti-choir or rood-loft door, to the west end, which was so great a work, that some have not hesitated to say that he built the whole church." The fabric, as left by Eborard, remained till 1171, when it sustained some damage by fire, but was repaired by Bishop John de Oxford, about 1197. The lady-chapel at the east end, which has long been destroyed, was the next addition to the building, and was erected by Walter de Suffield, the tenth bishop, who filled the see from 1244 to 1257.

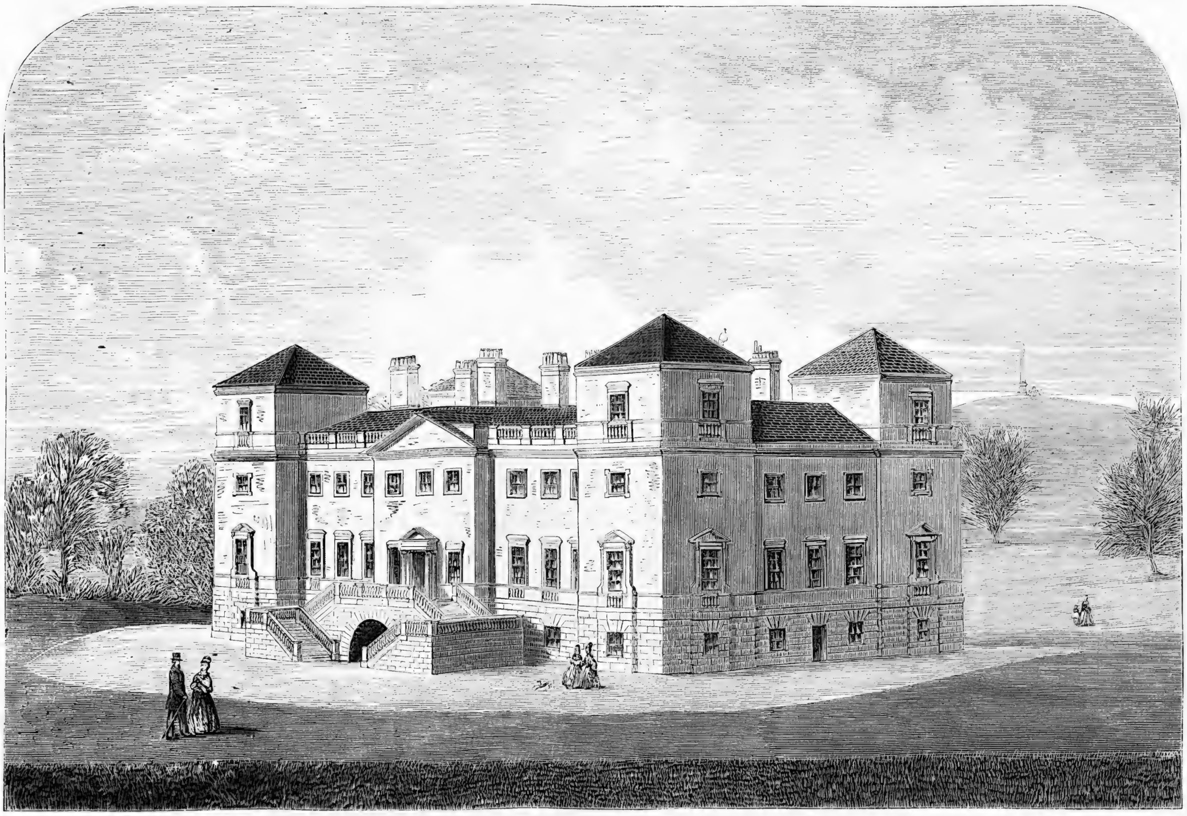
"In the year 1271 the tower was greatly injured by lightning during divine service; and in 1272 the whole church was damaged considerably in the violent warfare which was at that time carried on between the citizens and the monks, but the whole fabric was repaired and again consecrated on Advent Sunday, in 1278. It is generally agreed that Bishop Walpole added a spire to the tower in 1295; but the spire, as it now appears, was not completed till 1361. The same bishop, in 1297, built the chapter-house, which has since been destroyed, and began the cloisters. These occupied 133 years in building, being completed in 1430, during the prelacy of Bishop Alnwyck, who commenced the alterations at the west end of the church, but being removed to Lincoln previous to their completion, the work was left unfinished.

In 1361 the tower sustained considerable injury by fire. Blomefield says 'the steeple was blown down, and the choir much damaged.' This alludes to the spire erected by Bishop Walpole, for Bishop Percy, in 1361, repaired this damage, and erected the present spire, which was struck by lightning in 1463, and afterwards repaired by Bishop Lyhart, who built the stone roof of the nave, laid a new floor, and erected an altar tomb over the grave of the founder. Bishop Goldwell, his successor, continued the work by constructing the roof of the choir, with the upper windows and flying buttresses of the same. Bishop Nix, about the year 1509, erected stone roofs to the north and south transepts.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the cathedral suffered from the zeal of the Reformers, much curious work being destroyed, and several crucifixes, images, niches, tabernacles, and paintings, were removed. In 1601 part of the spire was struck by lightning, but the damage was soon repaired. In 1643 the fanatics took possession of the cathedral, the adjoining palace, and deanery, and plundered them of all that was valuable. Soon after the restoration the church was fitted up again. A new organ was raised by Dean Crofts and the chapter, and the corporation purchased plate for the altar. In 1740 and 1763 the interior underwent what was at that time termed improvements. In 1801 a fire injured the church, which was repaired on an extensive scale in 1806. From that time down to the present considerable repairs have been effected, and additions are now being made at the west end of the church, which it is to be hoped will be properly carried out. Of their merits it is at present impossible to speak, as we have not seen the design."

Several alterations have been made in the cathedral within the last few years. The domes which terminated the turrets flanking the three compartments of the west front have been supplanted by pinnacles; the battlements above the two ends of the side aisles have been removed, and Norman parapets substituted; and the gallery on the north side of the choir has been taken away. Oak stalls have been placed in the north and south transepts; some memorial windows have been inserted, and a marble monument now stands in the south transept to the memory of the officers and men of the 9th or East Norfolk Regiment of Foot, who fell in the Affghan campaign in 1842.

Count de Montalembert is dead.



HAGLEY HALL, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE RESIDENCE OF LORD LYTTELTON.—*From a Photograph by Archer Clark.* *(See page 472.)*

A LONDON TRAGEDY.

One of the most shocking tragedies that have occurred for some time was the murder and suicide in London reported in our last number. It will be remembered that at No. 12, Gratton Terrace, Old Ford-road, resided Edward Banks and his wife. The man had once been in tolerably good circumstances, but cruelty to his wife had drawn down upon him the rigours of the law, and he had been sentenced to five years' transportation for the offence.

He fancied that his wife had given information that he was a ticket-of-leave man. This preyed upon his mind until he was doubtless (as the jury found) temporarily insane. On the 5th inst. both he and his wife were found dead in their room; the woman's pocket containing a bottle of laudanum and a letter addressed to "my mother," containing only the words, "I can bear it no longer." The discovery of the tragic affair was made by a son of the ex-convict and a policeman, who found Banks under the bed, where he had probably lain dead for two days. He had no doubt committed suicide by inhaling the deadly fumes of charcoal, for a saucepan was found in the room containing the remains of that substance. At the inquest, Mr. Abraham Flint, licensed victualler, of the Greyhound tavern, Old Ford-road, deposed that the deceased man had been his tenant. He never suspected that he was a ticket-of-leave man. He required the deceased's house for other purposes, and he gave him notice to quit. The deceased requested witness to tell him the reason why he was about to leave; he appeared to be very anxious about it, and even offered to pay the rent in advance if he might be allowed to remain. Witness now suspected the deceased imagined that witness knew he was a ticket-of-leave man, and that the idea worried him. The medical evidence showed that both Banks and his wife had died from inhaling the fumes of charcoal. The man's age was about 42, the woman's 40.

Our illustration represents the Greyhound tavern; the top-room window next to the public-house is the window of the room where the bodies were found.

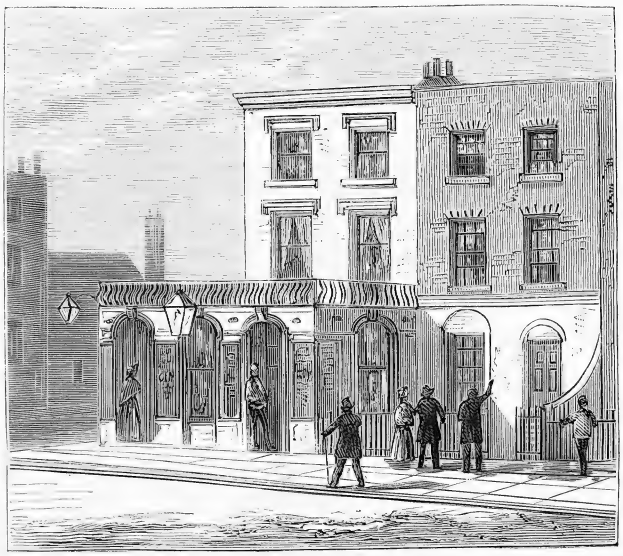
PORTLAND HARBOUR.

Few parts of the southern coast are better known than Weymouth, with its famous Portland Bay, and its breakwater, the subject of our illustration. If in imagination we ascend the little hill called the "Nothe," on the South side of Weymouth harbour, we get a magnificent view of Portland Roads and the men-of-war and other vessels which dot the surface of the water. The grass-covered rocks under our feet run westward, dipping as they go, till at some three miles' distance they meet the long low line of the pebble-beach, over and beyond which we planly see the glimmer of the distant channel; following the course of this most wonderful bank, as it stretches in a south-easterly direction, the eye rests at last on the rocky island of Portland, and, reaching its farthermost points, falls directly on the breakwater. Roughly drawn, this is a sketch of the natural bay; and the coast line runs so far towards the south-east, that it wants but continuation in a north-easterly direction to cut off from the enclosed bay the breakers of a sou'-easter, and by completing the unfinished semicircle, to make the roadstead safe in all weathers. A glance at the map will show this in a moment, and give a clear idea of the extent and importance of the immense area thus protected, where, indeed, a fleet might be uncrowded, and where the huge Great Eastern, giant though she be, looked dwarfed in the distance. The following table of sheltered anchorage, extracted from an official chart, published by order of the House of Commons, will be an indication of its magnitude.

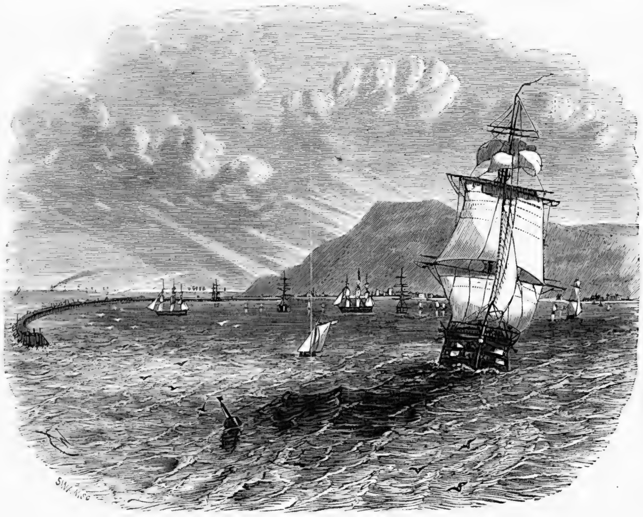
Of 5 fathoms deep and upward	1,290	acres.
3 ,, ,,	1,590	,,
2 ,, ,,	1,758	,,
Up to low-water line. .	2,107	,,

To get the most beautiful and extraordinary view of the neighbouring scenery, the visitor should take boat from Weymouth Quay to the Stony Island. Arrived at Vern Hill the view is delightful.

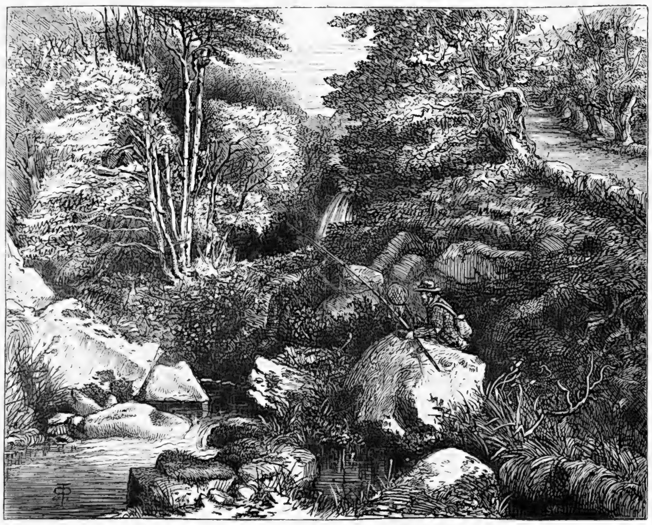
We are now opposite the Nothe, but at a much greater elevation: at our feet lie the vessels,—liners and frigates, big boats and little boats, steamers and sailing craft, all about and around her. To our left the narrow red line of pebble-beach, with the blue water smooth as a mill-pond on this side, and flecked everywhere on the other with the white foam of the restless waves, stretches away and away mile after mile till it is lost in the warm hazy distance: it is this beach which gives such peculiarity to the view. Looking landward, you see soldiers in abundance, cantonments, incipient fortifications which in their babyhood look Titanic; and last, not least, Portland prison, where some 1,500 convicts are at work.



SCENE OF THE BANKS TRAGEDY, OLD FORD ROAD.



PORTLAND HARBOUR.



A DARTMOOR STREAM.

Weymouth is a capital place for a seaside visit, and when the holiday-maker tires of the bay and the other beauties of the vicinity he can steam across to Guernsey and Jersey in a few hours.

A
DARTMOOR STREAM.

Our illustration represents another phase of West Country scenery, which, to our Black Country readers especially, will doubtless be acceptable, forming, as it does, so great and striking a contrast between the industrial and the pastoral districts. It is a Dartmoor stream—a place to fish in say about April or May. In his "Rural Life of England," Howitt gives a very pleasant description of Dartmoor scenery. He says—"There are wastes and wilds, crags of granite, views into far-off districts, and the sound of waters hurrying away over their rocky beds, enough to satisfy the largest hungering and thirsting after poetical delight. * * Below, the deep, dark river went sounding on its way with a melancholy music; and as I wound up the steep road, all beneath the gnarled oaks, I ever and anon caught glimpses of the winding valley to the left, all beautiful with wild thickets and half-shrouded faces of rock, and still on high those glowing ruddy tors standing in the blue air in their sublime silence." The little moorland trout are exceedingly difficult to catch. They seldom weigh more than three-quarters of a pound. The best fly is an ordinary March-brown, with green silk tied on at the end; with this fly, you can generally catch fish as fast as they can be landed.

A DOUBTFUL WELCOME.—At Agra the Duke of Edinburgh is said to have inquired whether the city had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that such an institution would be of no utility in the place, he devoutly thanked Heaven, observing that wherever there was one they invariably took him there, and he always found the word "welcome" in large letters over the entrance.

THE "GRECIAN BEND."—A good story comes from Cambridge. It is said that when the Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos attended the other day in the Senate House, for the purpose of receiving his honorary degree of LL.D., he dropped his pocket-handkerchief, and on stooping down to recover it, one of the graduates in the gallery exclaimed, "Hurrah for the Grecian Bend!" The effect was, of course, so intensely ludicrous that the whole assemblage was convulsed with laughter.

A COTTON MILL BURNED DOWN.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in a cotton mill, in Middleton, near Oldham, belonging to Messrs. Schofield and Buckley. The entire buildings, with their contents, were destroyed. One of the gable walls fell into the street, damaging several houses, but the inmates had fortunately previously removed their goods. A man was run over and killed by the fire engine, and two other persons were seriously injured by being run over. The mill was the largest in Middleton; and two hundred workpeople are thrown out of employment. The damage done amounts to about £75,000.

ELOPED WITH A GROOM!—Another of these extraordinary cases has occurred at Blackpool; a young lady staying in that town having eloped with a man employed at a livery-stable. The lady, who is described as a rather handsome girl, was in the habit of taking equestrian exercise on the promenades, and on these occasions was invariably attended by the groom in question. A very friendly intimacy was the result; and the other day the pair were missing. Search was made in the neighbourhood, but to no purpose, and a supposed clue having been obtained, a long and fatiguing pursuit by the friends of the fair one resulted only in disappointment. The runaway pair, however, returned to Blackpool on Friday, but they were then married, and the indignant relatives of the lady have resolved to "make the best of a bad job." When the young lady attains her majority, about two years hence, she will be entitled to a handsome competency.

"THE ELEVEN."—The minority of eleven (thirteen including the tellers) who voted against the second reading of the Irish Land Bill was composed of: Sir William Bagge, member for West Norfolk (Conservative); Mr. Callan, member for Dundalk (Liberal); Mr. D'Arcy, member for Wexford County (Liberal); Mr. Dease, member for Queen's County (Liberal); Mr. Digby, member for Queen's County (Liberal); Sir John Gray, member for Kilkenny (Liberal); Mr. Henley, member for Oxfordshire (Conservative); Mr. Heron, member for Tipperary (Liberal); Mr. Lowther, member for York (Conservative); Sir Patrick O'Brien, member for King's County (Liberal); Mr. Sherlock, member for King's County (Liberal). Twenty-three Irish members were absent.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.

Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

TO-NIGHT, Saturday,
The OCTOROON and FORMOSA.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN,
(Of Drury Lane, &c.)
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
Who is engaged for Twelve Nights,

Will appear in Shakspeare's HAMLET; TUESDAY, RICHELIEU; WEDNESDAY, The GAMESTER; THURSDAY. MACBETH; FRIDAY, LADY OF LYONS; SATURDAY, RICHARD III.

Mr. E. ATKINS will shortly appear. [492

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Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAMES RODGERS.

Unparalleled Success of the Great PANTOMIME, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE, and THE FAIRIES OF THE GLOW-WORM DELL," by Mr. CHARLES DALY. The beautiful DRESSES designed by Mrs. JAMES RODGERS. The Magnificent SCENERY by Mr. R. M. HYDE; COLUMBINE, Miss LILLY DAVIS; HARLEQUIN, Mr. C. ASH; and the Great CLOWN of CLOWNS, HARRY HEMMING. The whole produced under the personal direction of Mr. James Rodgers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, EVERY THURSDAY, at Two p.m.

Places can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Three; and by Letters, Telegrams, and Post Office Orders, by Mr. C. Tucker, Box Office.

Carriages ordered at 10.45. [521

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,

CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

Open every Evening at 7, Commencing at 7.30. Second price at a quarter to Nine. Box Office open daily from Ten till Three.

The WONDERFUL MONKEYS create a continuous round of laughter. They appear at each and every representation.

Glorious Achievements by the Talented TROUPE of MALE and FEMALE ARTISTES. The Irresistible COMIC CLOWNS. JENNY LOUISE HENGLER, and a Host of Unapproachable Talent, at each and every representation.

FASHIONABLE MID-DAY ILLUMINATED PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY (Saturday), March 19th, equal in every respect to the evening representation.

The WONDERFUL MONKEYS, &c., &c.

Open at 2, commencing at 2.30; concluding about 4 o'clock, Arranged expressly for the accommodation of families and country visitors living at a distance.

FASHIONABLE NIGHT, FRIDAY, March 18th, under distinguished Patronage.

The ART of RIDING TAUGHT at the Cirque Daily, by Mr. W. POWELL, Riding Master. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office.

MONDAY NEXT, March 21st, another change in the Arena productions.

Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

Children under ten years of age admitted at half the above prices during the Evening.

595] Director and Proprietor, Mr. HENGLER.

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

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THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

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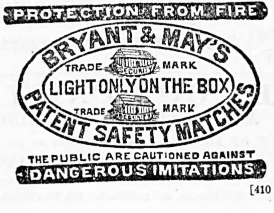

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COFFINS.—Of good Elm, each according to size; the tops and bottoms to be three-quarters of an inch in thickness, the sides half an inch, and the bottoms to be well pitched.

Samples and patterns of the various articles to be supplied for the Workhouse can be seen, and all further information as to the estimated number and quantities obtained, on application to the Master, on the premises.

All articles required for the Workhouse, as also Coffins for deceased Out-door Poor, must be delivered by the Contractor free of expense at such times and in such quantities as the Guardians or their officers may direct.

Each Contractor, with his Sureties, must, if required, attend before the Board, to enter into a Bond for the due performance of his Contract.

All Tenders must be made on Printed Forms provided for the purpose, *and it is particularly desired that one price only will be charged for each article.*

Tenders on any other than such Printed Forms will not be entertained or noticed.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No supplies will be received unless accompanied by the proper invoice. All accounts will be paid punctually at the close of each Quarter, excepting the account for Meat, which will be paid Monthly.

By order,
A. W. KNOTT,
Clerk to the Guardians.
5, Foregate-street, Worcester, 10th March, 1870.

WORCESTER UNION.
QUARTER ENDING LADY-DAY, 1870.
PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE 22nd and 23rd VICTORIA, c. 49.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bills for Goods supplied and for Work done during the above-mentioned Quarter must be sent in to my Office, by TUESDAY, the 29th day of March inst., at the latest, in order that the same may be examined and allowed, and Cheques drawn for payment thereof at the next meeting of the Board on the following Thursday. The Guardians have fixed FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next, for Contractors and Tradesmen (or their authorised Agents), to whom money may be due, to attend at my Office, No. 5, Foregate-street, to receive the amount of their respective Accounts.

A. W. KNOTT,
Clerk to the Guardians.
10th March, 1870. [666

WORCESTER UPPER AND MIDDLE SCHOOL,
(With Science Division,)
ALBANY HOUSE AND GROVE HOUSE.
Head Master—MR. F. MARCUS, M.R.C.P., Compiler of the "Educational Calendar," &c.

Fifteen resident and special Teachers. Prospectuses and terms for Boarders on application. [678

THE "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" Will be regularly delivered to any part by
R. H. CHIVERS,
Bookseller, Stationer, Newsagent, &c.,
37, *Northampton Street and Union Passage, Bath.*

London, Bath, and Bristol Papers lent to read. Wholesale Agent for this Paper; to whom all Advertisements must be sent not later than noon on Wednesdays

Published at 108, *New Street, BIRMINGHAM.*

THE AGRA BANK (Limited), Established in 1833. Capital, £1,000,000. Head Office, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn Mills, Currie, and Co.; and Bank of England.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the head-office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

Exceptional rates for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and purchases effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, *Chairman.*
[615

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,
Union Passage, Birmingham.
428]

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.
[425

GREAT SUCCESS OF
BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.
PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
As fitted to existing Coppers.

70 *to* 80 *large Garments can be Washed at one time in* 25 *minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.*

PRICE 14s., Complete.
IN OPERATION DAILY, AT
12, WORCESTER STREET,
AND
24, PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTORY—
FLORENCE WORKS, REDDITCH.
AGENTS WANTED. [413

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS,
Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [443

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
[409 JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
[511

PRIZE MEDALS.

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,
GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.

12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.
Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.

MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:
"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine."
[404

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.
LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
The whole FIRE INSURANCE DUTY is now REMITTED.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. HARRIOTT,
PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants.
Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
W. PONTING, WORCESTER,

Is prepared to offer County Families first-class Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., on equal, if not better terms, than the above any other Society.

Carriage paid on all general orders. [524

QUINN AND SON,
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

CENTRAL LEATHER WAREHOUSES,
6, *WORCESTER STREET, and* 20, *NEWHALL HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*

MECARTE AND CLARKE,
CURRIERS, LEATHER MERCHANTS, AND BOOT UPPER MANUFACTURERS,

Beg to call attention to their Stock of Closed Uppers of every variety. The largest in the Midland Counties.

LEATHER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Grindery and Shoe Mercery.

Sole Agents in Birmingham for the Howe Sewing Machines.

MANUFACTORY, 68, *CAMDEN STREET.* [650

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[463

W. BEARDMORE, VELOCIPEDE MANUFACTURER, 25½, Horse-fair. Two Wheels, Three Wheels, Four Wheels, from £2 upwards; also, Velocipedes for Ladies, light, easy, and elegant. A choice selection always on hand in the Show Rooms. Instructions given Free to all purchasers: to Ladies, by Mrs. Beardmore; to Gentlemen, by Mr. Beardmore. [631

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

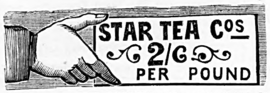
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

GREENHOUSES can now be Produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. Dennis and Company, Anchor Works, Chelmsford. [517

LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON,*
BIRMINGHAM.

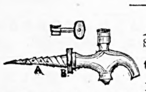
Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.

Wholesale and Retail. [603



74*b*, *WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [438

DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



ATLEE AND SONS' Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.
The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.
No Sediment Disturbed.
No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570

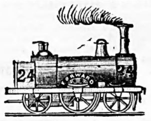
CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER.
[483

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.
1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.
36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.
White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.
22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.
Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.
Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.
24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.
250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.
Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.
Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb.
8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.
Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.
15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET,
[576



GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING,
[600

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,
ACCOUNTANT,
Removed from York Passage to CASTLE CHAMBERS,
42, CASTLE STREET, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [641

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

MASON'S CELEBRATED RUSKS, for INFANTS and INVALIDS, prepared under his own personal superintendence from the finest Wheaten Flour, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as the best Farinaceous Food yet produced, and being light, nutritious, and easily digested, are admirably suited for Infants and Invalids.

Delivered to any part of the Town and Suburbs.

RICHARD MASON,
22, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [507

BILLIARD TABLES.

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use, from

20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—Established 1810.—The Midland Counties Remedy. LOVEITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH TINCTURE, a safe and certain Cure for all Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c. Prepared only by Thomas Loveitt, Family Chemist, High Street, and Broadgate, Coventry. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in Bottles, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Wholesale Agents: W. Edwards, 68, Old Change, London; Messrs. Wyleys and Brown, Coventry. Agent for Leamington: Mr. H. Nuttall, Chemist, Lower Parade, Birmingham, C. Britten (late Winnall), 78, High Street. N.B.—There is a great saving by taking the large size. [506

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

ALFRED MUDDYMAN,
Late J Kynaston. Established 1853.
LITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, EMBOSSER, AND GENERAL PRINTER,

Begs to inform Manufacturers and Merchants that he undertakes the execution of the above in all its branches, and for style and moderate charges cannot be surpassed, at

69, *BATH STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [637

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [514

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON; AND EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

President—The Right Hon. EARL POULETT. Bankers—The UNION BANK OF LONDON. Fire Insurances on the Non-tariff Principle. Every risk on its merits. Marine Insurance on Liberal Terms. Prompt Settlements. Household Insurance, 1s. 6*d. per cent.—W. H. HODGES, General Manager. Agents required to represent this Company.* [470

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*March* 19, 1870.

NOTICE.

In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

Situations Wanted,
Situations Vacant,
Miscellaneous Articles for Sale,
Apartments, and Houses to Let.

These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

⁂ Illustrated advertisements of Houses to Let and Estates for Sale at special rates. The charge for an advertisement, including engraving and block, size and style of the "To Let" (illustrated,) in this column is £1. 1s. for one insertion; if continued more than once, the rate will be the ordinary charge of 3d. a line, space of block measured as lines. Our artist can draw and engrave from photographs of properties, or from the roughest pencil, pen and ink, or coloured sketches.

WANTED.

GOVERNESS PUPILS REQUIRED immediately in a Private Select Day School, which affords them an excellent opportunity for self-improvement, in English, and French, latter by a native. No premium. Emolument £5, with increase of £2 10s. each year, if satisfactory. Apply personally, 40, Sloane-street, London, at 11.30, for between 2 and 3. [617

APPRENTICE to the LETTER-PRESS and CUT PRINTING.—There is an OPENING for an Apprentice at the Printing Offices of the *Illustrated Midland News*. A small Premium.—Apply at the Publishing Offices, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. — There will shortly be an OPENING for two Apprentices in the ENGRAVING Department of the *Illustrated Midland News*. The Pupils will have the advantage of instruction at the hands of first-class London Engravers. A Premium will be required.—Apply, by letter, to Hatton & Co., 108, New Street, Birmingham.

A CATHOLIC Young Lady desires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess to Young Children or Companion to a Lady. Acquirements: English, Music, and French. Can give good references.—Address, E.C., Kerbey's, Bookseller, 118, Whitechapel-road, London. [618

BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—A Gentleman, with a large connection in Scotland, would REPRESENT, on commission, an English FIRM in rivetted and machine made. References.—Address, A., Mr. Kelman's, 520, Gallowgate, Glasgow. [619

TO GASFITTERS and Others.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY REQUIRE the services of a FOREMAN FITTER, who must be competent to attend to internal and external fittings and repair of meters. Salary to commence at £250 per annum.—Application, by letter only, accompanied by testimonials under cover, endorsed outside, "Application for Foreman Fitter," to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, 4, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, not later than Monday, March 7, 1870. [620

TO WHOLESALE WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.—A Commercial Traveller, with an established connexion in the Western Counties, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, Commercial, Post Office, Exeter. [621

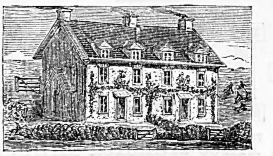
SERVANTS OF ALL CLASSES (Male and Female) and ATTENDANTS (Male and Female) for ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, &c., may be obtained daily at Messrs. Chapman and Potter's Registry Office, 196, High Holborn. Established 1839. Monthly Subscription for one servant, 2s. 6d. Annual, One Guinea for any number. A large number of Servants in daily attendance. Close on Saturdays at Two o'clock. [622

SELECT GOVERNESS' AGENCY.—Miss Adams has established this Agency to supply Families of distinction, and good Schools, with first-class English and Foreign GOVERNESSES. Miss Adams's high attainments enabling her to select with judgment those ladies best qualified for their various positions.—17, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park Station, London, W. No registration fees. [635

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A WIFE.—An Officer in her Majesty's Service, of good family, young, handsome, and of agreeable manners, wishes to correspond with and make the acquaintance of a Young Lady under 28 years of age, possessed of considerable personal attraction, good figure, and moderate height. She should be of an affectionate disposition, lady-like, and good-tempered. It is necessary also that the Lady should be in possession of a moderate fortune, to be enabled to contribute a share of the expenses. Accomplishments are desirable; but personal attraction would be highly appreciated. Letters, with initials, assumed, or otherwise, and an address, directed to F. C. V., Post Office, Rugby, will be received and replied to in strict confidence. [643

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET.



THESE TWO SEMI-DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, pleasantly situated at Willow Terrace, in the Vicarage of Bromsgrove, are now offered by private contract, at the low price of £575. They cost more than double that amount, and with a small outlay may be rendered worth £50 per year. There are six Chambers in each, and three good Sitting Rooms, with Hall and Staircase, and suitable Out-offices. Stable and large Garden. Admirably adapted to the requirements of retired tradesmen or farmers.—Apply to Mr. W. Gabb, Droitwich. [633

FOR SALE by Private Contract, old-established IRONWORKS, consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, with Calcining Kilns, Coke Ovens, and Fire Brick Sheds. Also, Rolling Mills, Forges, Foundry, &c.

These valuable works will be sold at a low valuation, and the payments can be extended over a lengthened period.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Pringle, Licensed Professional Valuer of Engineering Plant, &c., 7, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [625

TO be DISPOSED OF, in one of the best market towns in East Suffolk, a genuine BOOKSELLING, Stationery, and Printing BUSINESS, to which is attached a very excellent China, Glass, and Earthenware trade. Established in 1834, and in present hands nineteen years. The proprietor will not be leaving the neighbourhood, and every assistance will be given if either branch is not known.—Apply to John Day, Halesworth, Suffolk. [623

LOCOMOTIVE Tank Engines for Short Lines, Collieries, Contractors, Ironworks, Manufactories, &c., from a superior specification, equal to first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, & Co., Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engine Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne. London Office: 118, Cannon Street, E.C. [624

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